ANNOUNCEMENTS COND WARD. neeting of the Second dard Re-evening at 7:30 o'clock at 514 et, to complete the election of the new constitution. All Re-ard are invited. MEDICAL.

FIVES TAKE NOTICE.

VOLUME XXXI.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the member of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Cukland, stanisty evening, Feb. 10, at 8 p. m., in the Oakmat Congregational Church. The object of the setting will be to organize a parish in the commuties of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and to dieta Vestry. Alf those who have signified their intention of uniting, and all who wish to unite with this society, are requested to be present.

P. F. CHASE,
H. H. BELDING,
A. W. BRIGGS,
W. K. DEWSY.

Chicago, Feb. 5, 1877.

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reh-sis., Philadelphia, every Moners for advice must be addressed, OTION SALES. A. BUTTERS & CO.

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NGS AND EMBROIDERIES. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. POMEROY & CO.

EARING

SALE ng, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock a CLOSING SALE of alt for or passed in sale. In the bought are notified to called for before Monday old at this sale.

ER SETS LOR SUITS Mirrors, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Carpets, Etc.,

of the finest goods in the SON, POMEROY & CO. GORE & CO., **AUCTION SALE**

oes& Rubbers esday, Feb. 7,

several lines of very ng Goods, in addition y goods that we must

AM BRUSH. TINE COLLECTION VTINGS.

cedentedly bad weather dur-late sale at the Exposition cluded to offer THREE HUN-of art that were there shown, at DISON-ST., en with comfort, as the store heated, and the pictures ar-ers can view them at their leiw on view, during the week

Feb. 5, at 7:30 o'clock. ned on Tuesday at 11 s. m. PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT N & CLAPP,

ND COMMISSION & SHOES, 55 Wabash-av., of Seasonable Goods, with-reserve, on Jan. 23, 10 a. m.

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UCTION. AMARA & CO., Auetloneers.

CTIONERY.

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The Broadway, New York.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VARIOUS.

Democrat, Chairman of one of the leading investigating Committees, says to-night that, if the final decision of the Electoral count is

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877.

GREAT GUNS.

Large Attendance Yesterday to Hear Them Go Off. A fine, clean stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, worth

Evarts and O'Conor Pitted Against Each Other in the Big Case.

Their Arguments on the Question of the Power of the Commission.

Touching the Admission of Evidence in the Florida Dispute.

Evarts Holds the Declaration of the State Canvassers to Be Final.

The Commission Has No Power to Go Behind That Evidence.

O'Conor Makes Up in Discourtesy What He Lacks in Argument.

Gov. Wells Denies in Toto the Stories of Maddox, Littlefield & Co.,

And Has His Version of the Bribery Story to Tell.

He Was Offered \$200,000 to Give the State to Tilden.

sociock p. m. Feb. 15, 1877, for the Labor to Bladect (100 douriets.

These to are able-bodied and adapted to most any that of these are able-bodied and adapted to most any that of these are able-bodied and adapted to most any that of these are able-bodied and the second that the second to the second that the second that the second to the second that the second that of th

ance. There was nothing unearthly about his speech, however. It was dry, prosy, and lawyerlike. It lacked the compactness and grasp of Mr. Evarts' address, and was not impelled by as much intellectual energy. No one would characterize it as a masterly effort; nevertheless it presented in a lucid and comprehensive shape the points upon which the Tilden case depends, and the only brilliant passages were those which dealt out invectives, which, to say the least, were out of place. O'Comor had the had taste to close his speech with a remark that

to the Republican members of the Commission. He said there was not a person in the country with the faculty of blushing who could look an honest man in the face and say that the Hayes Electors were fairly chosen in Florida. As nearly all the Republican Commissioners have, in public and private, repeatedly expressed the opinion that Hayes carried Florida, the hit at them was as direct as it was uncalled for.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

There is a good deal of speculation to-night as to the motive which led Charles O'Conor to travel outside of the line of his argument today to assert the doctrine that the House is the sole judge of the occasion for it to step in and elect a Presi-dent. Republicans are asking whether the Democrats have some acheme on foot to set in operation in case the verdict of the tribunal does not result in Mr. Tilden's favor. Possibly O'Conor is looking only to the contingency of the rejection of the returns from Louisiana or the rejection of the returns from Louisiana or Fiorida. In that case it would be an open question whether Tilden were already elected by the votes of the majority of the Electors from the remaining States, or whether nobody had the constitutional majority of "all the Electors appointed." If the latter interpretation of the Constitution should be correct, the House would be empowered to go into an election.

EVARTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The an washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The announcement that William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor would make the arguments to-day before the Electoral Commission seemed to impel everybody in Washington toward the Capitol, and long before the opening time a surging mass besieged the doors of the Commission chamber. besieged the doors of the Commission chamber, seeking admission.

Judge Clifford, soon after 11 o'clock, called

the Commission to order. The journal being read, Mr. Evarts began his argument on the powers of the Commission. He spoke as fol-

He Was Offered SEO, OO.

Give the State to Tildon.

Give the State to Tildon.

The Corne and Dan Camerou Central Figures
In the Group Prand.

The Former Authories as Unlimited

Draft upon His Legions.

THE HO ABCUMENTS.

FARSH AND O'COUG.

Market HO Control Control of the Con

it must stand unchallengeable and unimpeachable there.

This tribunal caunot receive evidence in addition to the cartificates of the nature of that which is offered—that is, evidence that one has been certified by the Governor as resulting in the appointment. The force of this proposition, and the argument on which the sufficiency of it wets is, that there is a judicial inquiry into the very maiter of right, the title to the olice, for it accepts as its function the prevalence of the former, the certificate, the record title of the Engineers, and proposes there to inquire as to the parts and matter of right which of the two competitors

AND REALLY ELECTED

on an honest end searching investigation. It undertakes an office that is judicial, and powers for exercise are attempted to be invoked in favor of those who support that view by the necessity of the increase of the imputed power sequiring adequate means for that investigation in that nature of right and inquiry are plenary means. There are no means judicial that are adequate means. Adequate means for that investigation in that nature of right and inquiry are plenary means. There are to means judicial that are adequate hears? Adequate means for that investigation in that nature of right that are not plenary, and an plenary indicisi powers can be communicated under our Constitution by Congress, to say anothing of the militor powers that are fulfield by Judges appointed by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Stenate. Will any lawyer, expect or interper, mention a topic or method of adjudicators of jurisprudence that involves the powers of control of powers and methods than the trial of a color of the power of the constitution of a country like this the quo warranto for an office, that is, to search an election? But not only is it beyond the power of congress to transfer the powers of this planty reach and efficacy, but on top of a quo warranto for many and of your distance of the states of the states of the sproposed an insurmountable barri

These certificates under the State law form no part of the return to the President of the Senate, but when the same Governor executes under Pederal law the same duty under the same evidence, we have the certificate without the production of the antecedent one. Now, what are we to gather in respect to the stage of this transaction, which is the deposit of the Pederal vote for President by the qualified Electors? It is their own vote. They are not delegated to make a vote according to the instruction of their State. They are not deputized to perform the will of anybody. They are voters who exercise free choice and authority to vote or refrain from voting (of course neglecting a duty) and to vote

to open the packets. But when we come to the presumption that there shall be a count, we are not told that there shall be a count of all the certificates, or of the certificates, or of anything in the certificates, but that there shall be a count of the votes. This, I humbly submit, introduces an implication that somehow, or by somebody, from this mass produced and physically land before the Houses, there will be any investigation which the nature of the case may seem to require in order to determine

in troduces as implication that somehow, or by some body, from this mass protinged and physically last before the Houses, there will be any investigation and the control of determine the control of the

obliged to pass. Either before or after the opening of the Electoral votes

THEY CAN INVESTIGATE,
though not with the formalities of a jury, nor under the precise forms of a judicial proceeding, but they can investigate as political or legislative bodies may, all the facts and circumstances that are necessary to be known in order to enlighten the judgment and to guide them to a just and righteous decision. Our construction thus vests in these two Houses, by necessary implication, on such a contingency arising as is here presented, the power to do whatever may be needful for the accomplishment of justice. What is the objection to that construction? The whole argument against it resolves itself simply into common every day argument of the inconvenient, the argumentation of the consensation. Those who would seek to grasp and hold office by illegal, irregular, unlawful, fraudulent means, claim that it would be inconvenient to take so much trouble as might be necessary in order to

INVESTIGATE AND RIGHTLY DETERMINE on proofs the question of their delinquency and faisity of their claim. The objection, you perceive, applies se much to ordinary writs of quo warranto in regard to ordinary officers as it does to this inquiry, if it should take, place before Congress, for no court or set of courts could ever conduct within the compass of any human life-time the invostigation which might be necessary in determining the claim of a single officer. Therefore this argumentum and inconvenient in as unfavorable to general procedure of the to the proceeding

The state of the control of the cont

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

and binding the members as secret session Proctor Knott repudiated the passibility, and stated that he had nothing to do with the matter, as did Sparks, of Illinois, another Democrat. The inference plainly is, that the entire compilation was made by Field as the entire compilation. It is not care

of Maddox's testimony so far as they reflected upon him. The latter had stated that, on Dec. 6, Wells informed him that the State would ge upon him. The latter had stated that, on Dec. 6, Wells informed him that the State would ge 1,200 or 1,800 for Hayes. The truth is that, on Dec. 5, the Board reached its conclusions; that on the morning of the 6th the return was made for Hayes, and published in the local papers for a larger majority. Today's investigation by the Republicans is but the opening of a line of evidence that will fully expose the perjury of Littlefield and Maddox.

CHANDLER'S TELEORAMS.

The Democrats asy that the Field Committee has obtained possession of Secretary Chandler's bank-account as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and that the account contains several items which will make a sensation. Secretary Chandler says, however, that there is

erly accounted for.

Green, one of the clerks of the Returning

the final decision of the Electoral count is against Tilden, he will not accept the result without further contesting his rights in court. The last section of the Compromise bill provides that either of the parties in interest, notwithstanding the award of the Commission, shall not be deprived of his rights under the Constitution to try the right of the Presidency by an action in quo-warranto. This Chairman says that Tilden certainly will commence the biggest lawauit of the century to obtain the office if he is defeated by the decision of the Commission. erly accounted for.

Green, one of the clerks of the Returning Board, has arrived here. Republicans expect that he will refute Littlefield's testimony, and deny that orders were given to change the returns. Green is a colored man.

MACDEN MAGNATIMITY.

David Dudley Field is understood to have begged, in secret session, of his associates upon the lavestigating Committee to take no steps which would hold him up to public censure in the House upon the breach of the privileges which he committed in preparing a compilation of a garbled portion of the evidence taken by the Committee to be presented to the Electoral Court with the imprint of the Committee upon it. It is also reported that the Republican members of the Committee, after allowing themselves to be budgered and bullied for weeks by Tweed's lawyer, and having suffered the Republican case to be misropresented and perverted, and declining to go into the House and enforce the rights which the Committee under Field's management has declined to give them, moskly consented to relieve Field of the responsibilicansented.

by agreeing to take no steps to maintain the dignity of the Committee in the House. If this report be true, the Republican members of the Committee, by permitting themselves to be bound by the recent action of the Committee, which, under the rules of the House, they can only be voluntarily bound to do, will allow the garbled testimony to be filed with the briefs before the Electoral Count as an honest committed of the evi-

nill. The Republicans are hopeful to-light as to Florida, but the Democrate have not relaxed their confidence as to the general result.

LOUISIANA.

YILLD YERD OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. S.—Field's Committee began work half as hour late this morning, Proctor Knott being present as a figurehead. A joke ran sround that, as the two Houses had been in recease, and the flags had been up for two nights and a day in succession, Field's tardiness was probably owing to the fact be had kept his eye on those flags through both nights, and found 10 °clock rather an early hour to begin the more common business of life. Casanave, of the Returning Beard, was first called. It has been the purpose of the Republicans to ask him a few questions preliminary to the examination of Wells, but, once upon the stand, Field continued his cross-examination, roing over ground that has been one overed before, and apparently

PROLONGHWE THE INQUINX for the purpose of the Committee. The purpose is this soon became apparently

PROLONGHWE THE INQUINX for the purpose of the Committee. The purpose is this soon became apparently

PROLONGHWE THE INQUINX for the purpose of the Committee rose and submit it to the House. This was simply a part of a game which house. This was simply a part of a game which had been playing to read the contract of the country or to the Rious is commended to the contract of t

ield subjected the witness to a long amination, during which Casanave in-hat the Returning Board, in rejecting einet or poll, acted upon the evidence

cross-examination, during which Casanave insisted that the Returning Board, in rejecting any precinct or poll, acted apon the evidence before them, and that affidavits were before the Board in executive session.

GOV. WELLS.

The Committee went into consultation, and when the doors were reopened, Gov. Wells took the stand and was examined by Judge Lawrence, who handed Wells the brief note to Maddox, of Nov. 20, and asked him to state what led to the writing of this note. "Before answering this question, I should like to ask the Committee that the letter of about four pages, written by Maddox himself, commendatory of his conduct as an officer, addressed to the President of the United States, and signed by me, be produced, because this note stands in Connection with that."

Mr. Lawrence then handed witness the letters written by the latter to Maddox and one to Senator West, and requested him to make any explanation he might desire to make concerning them. At this point Maddox entered the room and was asked to produce the letter referred to by Wells as being written by Maddox himself, but denied having such a letter or having ever written such an one.

MADDOX's visit to MEW ORLBANS.

Mr. Wells then said he met with Maddox in this city about two or three years ago. "I did not meet him again until Nov. 18, when he came to my room in New Orleans and told me he was an agent of the Government, and sent down there to look into the political situation. He saked me for my views; said he had a good deal of conversation with persons of both parties: that the people were a good deal exasperated against me and against the Packard Government, and would not submit to its ruling if it were sustained. I told him if that were so he ought to go at once to Washington and make a corresponding report. Monday morning, before the meeting of the Board, he came to my office and said he was going to Washington. I told him I was glad of it. He then laid before me a long letter addressed to the President, which he requested my room, and when

I never had any conversation with

-Did he say anything to you about Demo-

A.—He did not.

Q.—What did he say was his object in procuring the letter given in evidence?

A.—He desired to be transferred from Washington to New Orleans, and desired to use those letters for that purpose.

Q.—Are you acquainted with

C. M. CALVERT?

A.—I am. He aided me once in the election in Rapides Parish. Had not any knowledge of Calvert receiving any telegrams from Maddox, and had no arrangement with Maddox to send any beyond one, informing him that he was properly received in Washington. He never knew Col. Pickett, never saw him; never knew he was acting for Maddox in an effort to procure money either for himself or other members of the Board.

Gov. Wells was questioned regarding the different telegrams put in evidence. He denied

money either for himself or other members of the Board.

Gov. Wells was questioned regarding the different telegrams put in evidence. He denied ever having given Maddox authority to negotiate for the payment of any money to himself, to Wells, or to any other member of the Board. Saw Maddox about three times before writing these letters. Maddox did not inform the witness that he had not delivered the letter to Senator West, and witness never expressed his satisfaction at its non-delivery. Maddox neversaid what he had done with that letter, and witness never asked him, supposing the letter

Had DRIN DELIVERED.

Did not see Maddox on the evening of Nov. 19, as he was out of the city that evening. Nevertaid Maddox he wanted \$1,000,000 or any other sum of money.

er told Maddox he wanted \$1,000,000 or any other sum of money.

Q.—Did you tell Maddox you wanted to serve your party, but wanted to be paid for it, or words of that import!

A.—I have been a Union man from 1859 to the present time; I went all through the War, and as such was persecuted in every way and often surrounded by Confederate soldiers. I never finched for a moment thea, and I surely would not tell Mr. Maddox anything of that sort at this time.

Q.—Did you ask Maddox to proceed to Washington and procure protection for you and the money you wanted, or did you use words of similar import?

out the vote of

THE ENTIRE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was any part of that vote thrown out!

A.—Not to my knowledge; not by any action of the Board.

When Wells was questioned regarding the destruction of the returns from certain polls of Vernon Parish, he answered very excitedly. In reply to a question as to whether he was present or gave any directions to that effect, he said that "the man who swore so was an unmitigated liar." He then begged the Committee's pardon for such violent language. He stated the ordinary papers did not accompany the returns from Vernon Parish.

Gov. Wells then

DENED ALL KNOWLEDGE

Gov. Wells then

DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE

of the transfer of the votes in Vernon Parish.

Discussion arose among the members as to
printing the evidence taken by the Committee,
when Mr. Lawrence said: "I have no objection
to the testimony so far as we have it, being
printed for the use of the Committee, but I
shall object to the general printing
until we have all of it, and now I
wish to say this: we are the Committee to inquire into the powers and privileges of the
House. I think it might be well to inquire into
the powers and privileges of the Committee.
Here is a pamphlet containing a stemographer's
report of the testimony taken by this Committee in the Florida case, and printed by Juda &
Delwer, private printers of this city. I wish to
say that no officer or member of this Committee
has a right to give any testimony to outside
parties for publication, and the doing so is a
gross and palpable violation of the rules governing committees.

Mr. Field—Why you have given access to the
members of the press to our meetings, have you
not?

Mr. Burchard—Yes, to report what they hear.

mean?

gret upch not seeine you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put upon paper." What was it you wished to say which would be "imprudent to put upon paper."

A.—Nothing pertaining to the subject matter before this Committee.

Q.—What was it!

A.—It was this: I was a friend of Senator West, and I was anyous to have him re-elected.

Q.—And that paragraph had reference solely—
Wells (interrupting)—"Solely "—
Field—You had better hear my question, unless you can divine my thoughts.
Witness—Go on, sir. I do not want to bother your thoughts. Go right on. [Laughter.]
Q.—Your first paragraph, then, had relation to nothing but Senator West's election!
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Our duties as returning officers have augmented to the magnitude to the destiny of the two great parties, may I not say the nation! What did you mean by that!
A.—I meant by that that the Presidential election hinged upon the result of the election in Louisians.
Q. (Referring to the former testimony of winess before the Committee)—Have you stated repeatedly in this examination that you did not know what parties had secured the State in the first instance?

A.—I did.

Q.—Have you stated that you did not know what parties had carried the State, at least until you actually made returns?

A.—But I.—
Field—You had better answer the question.
Witness—I will answer your question, but I will answer it in my way.
Field—Well, don't answer any more than my question.

nnst answer it in my common, plain style.

Chairman—Yes, that is the kind of style we Chairman—Yes, that is the kink of says want.

Mr. Field—Have you stated that you did not know what parties had carried the State at last until you actually made the returns?

Witness—I have said so. I will explain. The results throughout the States had not been known so far as these States were concerned where there was no trouble or difficulty, no murdering of people because they had attempted to vote, and the whole matter in regard to those three Southern States was in doubt.

Witness—I have a right to speak in defense of myself.
Chairman (to witness)—Keep cool.
Witness—Well, protect me, or I will protect myself, and that very quick.
EXCITEMENT.
Field—Do you now mean that the result of the Presidential election hinged on the result in three Southern States?
A.—I mean Louisiana, together with the other two Southern States.
Mr. Field—Ab, yes—
Witness (interrupting)—Mr. Chairman, I am not a lawyer, and I don't wish a gentleman to say for me what I did not want to say. I am no sharp practitioner, and I want no sharp practice upon me on this Committee. I ask to be protected, and (excitedly) if the Committee does not protect me I will protect myself.
Chairman—Just answer which you gave awhile ago that the election hinged upon the result in Louisians was true or not!
A.—I mean that the result of the Presidential election hinged upon Louisiana, with other Southern States.
Q.—Which others?

Southern States.
Q.—Which others?
A.—Florida is one, sir, and at that time South

A.—Florida is one, sir, and at that time South Carolina was one, also.

Q.—Then, when you said in this letter, "Our duties as returning officers have augmented to the magnitude of the destiny of two great parties, may I not say the nation," did you mean that the destiny of the two great parties.—

The witness (interrupting)—Stop, sir; do not put your meaning upon what I write.

The Chairman—Witness, you must not interrupt the examiner. Just answer his questions, and if you object to any one of them sak the Committee if you are obliged to answer.

Field—When you wrote what I have read you mean that the destiny of the two great parties, not to say the nation, depended upon Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina!

A.—So far as had been ascertained.

Q.—How far did your duties as Returning officer augment to any magnitude?

A.—There was a very great question before us that we had to decide as the result of THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

O.—Did you decide according to the law and

ns that we had to decide as the result of THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

Q.—Did you decide according to the law and justice of the case! Did you acf without reference to its effect upon parties! Did you not!

A.—Most assuredly.

Q.—Then will you tell us how your duties were augmented to the destiny of the nation!

A.—As responsible men, for the result of our findings we were responsible to the untion and to the people of Louisiana, and we felt ourselves so. Q.—Responsible for what?

Q.—Then you meant merely that "the destiny of the astion" depended upon the honesty of the discharge of your duties, did you?

A.—I did not mean that, sir.

Q.—What do you mean beyond that?

A.—I mean just what I have said.

Q.—Did you mean that the destiny of the nation of the two great parties depended upon anything more than the honest discharge of your duties as returning officers?

A.—As a matter of course I did not.

Q. (reading)—"I fully comprehend the situation." What did you mean by that?

A.—I meant the political situation of the country of importance, the distracted condition in which people were in regard to the contest then pending, which was not over, even if the vote was over. The people were excited upon it.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the importance of that affected in any way the honest discharge of your duties?

A.—I did not, sir.

Q.—You also say here, "As well as my duty to the greatest itying General, U. S. Grant." What duty had you as Returning Officer to Gen. Grant?

A.—Gen. Grant had sent or requested gentle-

A.—Gen. Grant had sent or requested gentlemen to go down there and witness the count, and I felt it my duty to make a fair, legal investigation and count of the entire vote of the State of Louisiana in the presence of those gentlemen, to satisfy them that

state of Louisians in the presence of those gentlemen, to satisfy them that

THE BOARD WAS CORRECT
in regard to its actions, if it should not happen to be pleasant to them, let the decision fall as it may.

Q.—But how was that a duty to Gen. Grant?
A.—From the simple fact that he had invited these gentlemen to go down there and see whether this count was going to be fair or not. It was a duty to him as the head of the nation sending those gentlemen down. It was a duty to be sure that I owed to Gen. Grant as well as to the neople whose head he was.

Q.—Do you mean to say that your duty to Gen. Grant was any greater than your duty!

Witness (interrupting)—Not at all.

Field—You knew what I was going to say, of course!

Witness—No; I did not know your thoughts. Field—Why did you answer them? Witness—Well, I perhaps answered a little oo quiek.

Field—Not at all if you knew exactly what I

Field—Not at all if you knew exactly what I was going to say.
Wisness—I did not know,
Field—Then you had better wait until you—
Witness—Then I will answer when I please.
Field—Fou answer me when I am through with my question.
Witness—Well, that is a question to be considered. If you gut a proper question to me I will answer it. If you don't, I won't.
The Chairman—Answer the question.
The witness—I mean no disrespect to the Committee, but—
I MEAN TO DEFEND MYSELF.

committee, but—

I MEAN TO DEFEND MYSELF.

Field—You had better wait until you are at acked.

The Chairman—The best way to defend your self is simply to answer the questions that are

Witness (condescendingly)—Go on with your question. Go on, sir. Then the Committee will decide. [Laughter.]
Field—Now do you say that your duty to Gest Grant was any greater than your duty to the nation?

he nation!

A.—No, sir; I do not.
Q.—Or any greater than your duty to the copie of Louisiana? unl voter.

Q.—I. read further from this letter, "and not with my consent shall this oppresse people be governed by his paroled prisoner aided by their white-hvered comrades of the North." What had that to do with your dutie as an honest member of the Returning Board as an honest member of the Returning Board.

here "his paroled prisoners." By that I meant the Confederate soldiers, together with belt associates, should not control the destiny I the oppressed people by violence and intimi-ation. That is my answer.

Q.—But what had that to do with your duties a member of the Returning Board! Q.—But what had that to do with your duties as a member of the Returning Board?

A.—Well, this was merely writing a letter, and these ideas going in as a matter of course were transmitted to paper.

Q.—That is to say your ideas of your duty to Gen. Grant and to the nation came in direct and proper connection with your declaration that you would not consent that this oppressed people should be governed by his paroled prisoners!

cisoners!
A.—I have answered that.
Q.—What had that to do with your making an honest count of votes!
A.—It had nothing to do with an honest. O.—It has nothing to to things brought not connection in this way! Why did you speak of your consent in this matter!

A.—That I should not approve anything that I conceived to be illegal or improper.

Q.—Had any such thing been proposed?

A.—I anticipated it, sir.

Q.—Never mind anticipating. Had any such thing been proposed?

A.—I anticipated it, sir.

Q.—Never mind anticipating. Had any such thing been proposed!

A.—By the Hon. Duncan F. Keenes, a very wealthy gentleman in the State of Louisiana.

Q.—What did he propose!

A.—He proposed to give me \$200,000 to change the vote for Mr. Tilden. He made the proposition in his own office on Sunday, the 19th of November, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—After the Board had begun to canvass!

A.—The Board didn't begin to canvass this the 20th. This was the 19th.

Q.—It was in consequence of that offer that you wrote to Senator West that never, with your consent, should the State be delivered over to the "paroled prisoners"!

A.—It it had been done by purchase.

Q.—You didn't add that.

A.—No, but I add it now, because it incidentally comes in.

Q.—It was in consequence of a bribe offered to you that you wrote in this letter to Senator West that the State of Louisians should never, with your consent be delivered over to the paroled prisoners, was it?

A.—No, it was in this way: that I never would consent that by bribery, which was an illegal act, these parties should control the State. I knew positively that the Republicans were about 15,000 stronger, and that the only way the State could be controlled by the other side was through money.

Q.—You had had this intimation or offer from Mr. Kenner?

A.—Is, str.

Q.—You had had this intimation or other from Mr. Kenner?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Was that the reason why you said you would not consent to deliver over Louisians to the paroled prisoners?
A.—(the witness)—My reasons, sir?
Mr. Field—Can't you answer me?
The witness (emphatically)—No, I won't do it.
Mr. Field—You won't do it?

do it.

Mr. Field—You won't do it?

The witness—I won't do it. I will answer it my own way. You will have it my way, or you won't get it at all.

Mr. Field—Weil, give it your own way.

The witness—Very well. My meaning was, as I stated while ago, that if the election was fairly conducted, and there was no bribery, no intimidation, and no frauds, then I had no objection to either party controlling it.

conducted, and there was no orderly, no attandation, and no frauds, then I had no objection to either party controlling it.

Q.—Had there been any proposition in your Board that there should be any but a legitimate count?

A.—Certainly not; but when a proposal was made to buy the count with money there was illegitimacy there.

Q.—That is to say, you thought that, though you could not be bribed your associates might?

A.—No, sin.

Q.—I want to get at your meaning. What was the danger, so long as the result depended upon you four honest men counting the votes?

A.—I don't say that any of the Board might be bribed, but I didn't know what influence money would have.

YOU KNOW IT BETTER THAN I do, because all New-York politicians know exactly how the City of New York is carried, and it is carried generally by money.

do, because all New-York politicians know exactly how the City of New York is carried, and it is carried generally by money.

Q.—Then you thought that the New York way of dealing with elections would be followed in Louisiana?

A.—Exactly, sir.

Q.—Had you any distrust of either of your associates on the Board!

A.—I had not, sir; I believed them to be all honest and honorable men, but I don't know how far money would go with anybody. It is said that all men have their price, and I didn't know whether my friends and associates on the Board had their price or not.

Q.—You say, further, in this letter, "Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger." What was the danger which you were warning him against!

A.—There was said to be an immense quantity of money that had been sent there for the purpose of influencing the election, and, furthermore, the people were very much exasperated, and it was rumored, with some semblance of truth,

THAT THE PEOPLE WOULD BISE, and with this influence of money would do bodily harm to the returning officers, and would destroy the returns, and I wanted prompt section by the Government for our protection by

and with the influence of money would do bould harm to the returns, and I wanted prompt action by the Government for our protection by the Government for our protection by the military, and to assure the people of Louisiana, who were crushed and murdered every day, that the Government was going to protect them from any further harm.

Q.—If I understand you, the danger you feared was that this money would corrupt the mob, who would then make an assault upon the Returning Board and destroy the records?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, sir. do you really think that the excitement of the people of Louisiana against your Board or against your party was caused by money circulated among them?

A.—By

NO OTHER CAUSE IN THE WORLD.

Q.—Their honest convictions are not all against your proceedings?

Q.—Their honest convictions are not all against your proceedings?

A.—No, sir; it is the politicians who are creating the whole thing.

Q.—Was there not great excitement among the people of Louisiana generally over the canvass of the votes?

A.—There was great excitement in the City of New Oricans, but that is not the State.

Q.—Do you say that was caused by money?

A.—The

New Orleans, but that is not the State.

Q.—Do you say that was caused by money?

A.—The

DESIRE TO OBTAIN MONEY AND OFFICE.

The loafers would excite the good people in order to get themselves into power.

Q.—Did not the people of Louisiana feel that the lawful vote of the State was in danger of being taken from them by fraudulent canvassing and counting?

A.—Not the people. A minority of the people, who had attempted to take the vote of Louisiana by violence, were offended, and feared the result of their violence.

Q.—You say:

"MILLIONS HAYE BEEN SENT HERE."

Who told you that?

A.—That was the common remor on the streets. I cannot designate any individual.

Q.—You suppose, when you said that millions had been sent there, that the millions had been sent there, that the millions had been sent influence your Returning Board?

A.—You may say it, but I don?.

Q.—On what Board or in what office?

A.—I don't say upon the Board, but to change the result in some manner, shape, or form.

Q.—How could it be changed except by acting through your Board?

A.—In the event of the vote of the State being cast for Hayes, would it not give an opportunity for them to tamper with some one, and would not this money give opportunity to hire mobs to destroy papers and assashnate me, and he sat by my side, and I had him rushed out of the room, and Democratic lawyers, when

I RAD HIM TURNED OUT

him rushed out of the room, and Democratic lawyers, when

1 MAD HIM TURNED OUT
by police officers, pursued him and said, "Let us protect him," and Zacharie is one of the gentlemen that made that exciamation.

Field—The witness outrages all license of all witness, and I must ask you to request him to answer my questions and answer no more.

At this point the witness interrupted Mr. Field, who sharply ordered him to "stop."
The witness—Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman a right to order me to stop, and do it in that abrupt manner?

The Chairman—The gentleman has a right, as a member of this Committee, to stop a witness from interrupting him when he is addreasing the Committee or addressing the Chairman.

The witness—Is he allowed to go out of the pale of a gentleman to do it?

The Chairman—Mr. Witness, your plain duty is to wait until questions are asked you, and then answer them, and tell the truth in your answers.

The witness—I intend to tell the truth, sir.

New Orleans occupied a room in the same house with him.

The Louisians sub-Committee of the Scanic Committee on Privilege and Elections met this morning, Senator Howe presiding. Senator McDonald offered the following order for the consideration of the Committee:

McDonald offered the following order for the consideration of the Committee:

Ordered. That the Secretary of State for the State of Doutsians he required by the proper process to produce to the Sub-Committee for its information and inspection the original returns made by the Supervisors of Registration of the several parishes to the returning officers of said State of the election held on the 7th of November. 1876, and the statements by said returning officers in rejecting any of the polis in said parishes in the canvass and return made by them. Said parishes are embraced in Exhibit B, and are as follows: East Baton Rouge, Frankin, De Soto, Caidwell, Booster, Morehouse, Ouschita, Richland, Natchitoches, West Feliciam, Webster, Vernon, Cashaouls, St. Charles, St. Landry, Tangipahos, Lafayette, Claiborne, Iberia, Livingston, East Felicians, and Grant.

The Committee considered the subject in secret session and adopted it.

J. F. LITTLEFFELD,

whose examination was to be continued, did not put in an appearance, claiming to be a witness of the House Committee and under their orders. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms being sent for Littlefield, met him in the corrider of House, and he said he could not leare the House Committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms again went for him, and returning, reported he had searched the Capitol building and could not find him.

Littlefield will be reported to the Senate.

ittlefield will be reported to the Senate.

Littlefield will be reported to the Senate.

Recens.

LITTLEFIELD REPORTED FOR CONTEMPT.

In the Senate this morning Mr. How's said on Saturday last the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections instructed to inquire into the Louisians matters examined J. F. Littlefield. The examination was not concluded, and he was told to return this morning about 100'clock, but did not do so. The Assistant Sergeant at-Arms saw him in snother part of the Capitol this morning, and notified him that the Committee was writing for him, but he replied he was going before the House Committee. That Committee had another witness on the stand at the time, and the Assistant Sergeant at-Arms was sent again to notify witness that he must appear before the Senate Committee. He could not then be found, and it was evident he was evading the Committee. Mr. Howe, therefore, submitted a resolution instructing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate the body of J. F. Littlefield to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Agreed to.

LITTLEFIELD FOUND.

The Committee resumed its session at 3 o'clock. Littlefield was examined by Mr. Wadleight: Saw several of the Democratic visitors at New Orleans during the counting of the Electoral vote by the Returning Board. Saw Gov. Palmer and Judge Trumbull. Saw them at various places, which witness manned, among others at a ball. Witness was asked where the ball was held at which he met these gentlemen, but he declined to unswer, and appealed to the Chairman to protect him. It was decided that witness must answer, and he stated the ball was

Chairman to protect him. It was decided that witness must answer, and he stated the ball was an array have been colored women. Witness explained that he appealed to the Commission to protect him because he did not desire by his testimony to expose the movements of those gentlemen. When witness got to the hall he saw them there, but don't know it of his own knowledge. This was the first time witness ever met those men. This was before Gov. Wells asked witness to forge the Vernon returns. Witness has no knowledge that Trumbull and Palmer met Spearing at Mrs. Martin's house, where Spearing boarded, and witness never told anybody that Mrs. Martin had told him that Spearing, Trumbull, and Palmer, or either of them, had consulted together about BUTINO AN BLECTORAL VOTE.

Mrs. Martin told witness certain parties had been to her house with Spearing, and had talked about buying an Electoral vote. Witness asked Spearing about it afterwards, and Spearing said neither of these gentlemen were ever at Mrs. Martin's with him. In answer to Mr. McDonald witness stated that he saw Stephenson, accompanied by two or three Republican visitors, at the ball where Palmer and Trumbull were. Nothing was said at that ball about the work of making out the returns. Thinks he heard the name of Kelley, of Philadelphia, mentioned as one of the Republican visitors at the ball. Witness thinks Spearing used to live in Illinois, and infers that he was acquainted with Trumbull and Palmer there.

he was acquainted with Trumbull and Palmer there.

WEST EXPLAINS.

In the Senate to-day, Senator West made a personal explanation in relation to a letter of Gov. Wells, addressed to him, and read before the House Committee on the Powers and Privilegres of the House on Saturday. He said he availed himself of the opportunity to make an explanation which he was not permitted to make before that Committee. He became aware of the existence of the letter some time last week, through the public press, and on Saturday, when he found the Committee had a letter, he voluntarily went before that Committee, without any subpuna, and read the letter to them. He could have availed himself of his privilege

voluntarily went before that Committee, without any subpona, and read the letter to them. He could have availed himself of his privilege as a Senator and refused to divulge the contents of the letter, but he desired that all the facts in regard to the Louisiana count should be known. He had not held nor did he intend to hold clandestine correspondence with any one in regard to counting the Electoral votes. About the time that letter should have been delivered to him, he was informed by the Secretary of War that a man by the name of Maddox was here attempting to trade off the vote of Louisiana. He (West) immediately denied he had any such anthority, and telegraphed to New Orleans to a friend, in substance as follows: "Tell Gov. Wells that a man by the name of Maddox is here professing to be authorized to speak for him and the Returning Board of Louisiana. What does this mean?" The answer came back as soon as the wire could bring it: "Mr. Maddox has no such authority." Mr. West, in answer to a question of Mr. Bogy as to what explanation he could make of the letter, said that he (West) was ambitions to be his own successor in the Senate, and the letter referred to that. As to speaking of a million, Gov. Wells used the expression in the same manner as Col. Sellers did: he meant there was a barrel of money there to be used against the Republicans, and ald was needed; that is, if money was to be spent on one side, it must be spent on the other. He (West) would not rest for a moment under any suspicion that he was trafficking in Electoral votes.

New Your Ed Acad West of the letter of secial works.

any suspicion that he was trafficking in Electoral votes.

PIELD TAKEN DOWN.

NEW YORK, Feb. &—A Washington special says that quite a scene took place in the room of the Committee on Privileges of the House this morning between David Dudley Field and Burchard, the Republican member of the Committee. While the members were waiting for the witness, Field handed an immense package of testimony in the Louisiana case, which he had been carrying around, to the elerk of the Committee, remarking, as he did so, that he should want it back some time to-day for the purpose of presenting it to the House. Mr. Burchard fired up at this, and said to Field that he wished to see the testimony before it was sent to the House or to the printing-office. An excited discussion took place, as to who should have the custody of the evidence, Burchard remarking in an emphatic manner that Field had no more right to it than other members of the Committee. Field asked, "Who is the custodian of it!" Burchard replied, "You are not. The clerk of the Committee is the proper person to have charge of it." Field was somewhat nettled, but managed to courted his temper.

The style in which Field buildozes the Republicans on the Committee is very offensive, and they have determined to take the first opportunity of telling him of it.

OREGON. CORSE'S CRY "TO ARMS!"

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Gen. Coree's

testimony to-day did not favorably impress those who heard it. The hero of Alatoona Pass

testimony to-day did not favorably impress those who heard it. The hero of Alatoona Pass did not appear in a favorable attitude as the adjutant of Henry Watterson's lambs. Corse acknowledged the authorship of the silly dispatch published over nis name. An army officer very high in rank says: "Corse writes better battle orders than he does Trilden buildozing dispatches."

CORSE AND HIS LEGIONS.

To the Wasterh Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, was before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He testified that Col. W. T. Peiton telegraphod him about the 18th of November last, asking him to go to Oregon and look after an ineligible Elector. Witness replied, saying he would go, but it would take ten days for him to get to Oregon, and witness thought it better that some one should go from San Francisco. Witness admitted sending

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCHES:

CIMCARO, Nov. 13.—W. T. Peiton, Freedt House, New York: The general impression is that the Republicans will not allow Tilden to be connied in. We are prepared to resist any franc.

have illinois behind you.

CAMERON.

Coros. Chicago: If you think it necessary you can pay National Democrat \$200 wnd draw on me at eight and
thus close.

(Signed) W. T. Pauron.

The above referred to the paying of a bill for
printing to the National Democrat, German
newspaper, published at Chicago.

CORSE TO THE RAMPART.

The following dispatches were also offered in

CORSE TO THE RAMPART.

The following dispatches were also offered in evidence by Senator Mitchell:

Nov. S.—W. T. Patton, Beerest House: Gen. Corse left for Wisconsin as you requested; desired me to say that we have entertained an apprehension that an effort would be made to defeat Gov. Titleen in case of a close election, and that we are fully prepared for such emergency. Over 100,000 ex-soldiers are enrolled in the North in his behalf, and from present indications with that number we call to our aid half a million North and South, provided the opposition undertake to deprive him of his seat as Chief Magistrate.

[Signed] e opposition undertage to deprive him of the cata Chief Magistrate.

(Signed)

Cameron is private secretary of McCormick, hairman of the Illinois Democratic Commit-

Chairman of the Illinois Democratic Commit-tee.

KELLY WANTED.

Sax Francisco, Nov. 18.—The Hon. A. S. Hewelt.,
New York: Sensior Kelly, of Oregon, is here.
Telegraph him to return there immediately.

(Signed)

E. Cassenty.

(Signed)

Francisco. Cal.: Circumstances require your immediate return to Oregon to consult Governor.

(Signed)

No more testimony will be taken in connection with the Oregon case unless Senator Kernan shall desire to recall some of the witnesses who have previously testified.

The full Committee on Privileges and Elections were in secret season this morning, and the Oregon case was the subject under consider-

MINNESOTA.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. A.—Several days ago State Senator Finseth, one of the Minnesota Electors, received a subporta to appear before the Knott Committee to testify concerning his eligibility. Mr. Finseth applied for leave of absence as State Senator, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. To-day the Committee made a report which was adouted, taking the ground that no State Senator, and the matter was referred to the Committee made a report which was adouted, taking the ground that no State Senator. To-day the Committee made a report which was adopted, taking the ground that no State Senator could legally be drawn away from his duties while the Legislature was in session, but, if Senator Finseth chose to visit. Washington, the Senate would not object. A long and exciting debate followed, after which leave of absence was granted by a vote of 29 to 7.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—At 10 o'clock the recess was continued till noon.

The bill appropriating \$35,000 to provide for

the recess was continued till noon.

The bill appropriating \$35,000 to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year was passed.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) gave notice that on Thursday next he would call up the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in Angust iast annulfing the resolution of July 11, 1801, for the expulsion of William K. Sebastian, late Senate from Arkansas.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States in regard to specie resumption (read in the House on Saturday), and it was referred.

Mr. Cockrell moved to take up the House bill to amend the act of May 20, 1825, to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships in Missouri not before provided for. The subject was laid over after a brief discussion.

Mr. Ingalis gave notice that as soon as the Senate was full be would call for a vote on the bill abolishing the Metropolitan Police Board of the District of Codembia, not withstanding the objections of the President. When Mr. Christiancy concluded the bill was laid addid informally, and the Senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after took a recess until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The recess was prolonged till 11:50 a. m., when Banning presented a petition from twenty-eight banking institutions of Cincinnati, asking for the repeal of the law taxing banks.

Mr. Cox offered the following:

Resolved, That the rules of the House be so amended that during the count of the Electoral vote, and when the lionse is not required to be engaged therein, it shall, on assembling every calendar day, after recess, from the day preceding, proceed, after 12 o'clock meridian, with its business, as though the legislative day had expired by adjournment. After discussion, in which a number of mem-bers participated, the resolution was referred to the dudicary Committee.

The Senute amendments to the fortification appropriation bill and Military Academy bill were non-concurred in.

A BLOOMINGTON SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 5.—At a meeting of charges made by Mrs. Bryant against Miss S. E. Raymond and Miss Hattle Dunn, SuperInterdent of Schools and Principal of the High School, in which it was alleged that these teachers caused the suicide of Mrs. Bryant's son Harry through unjust degradation at school, reported that they find that the charges are not sustained. This matter, which for a time filled the papers with articles and the people with excitement, it is hoped is now ended.

RIVERSIDE.

Last Friday evening the residence of Mr. Chambers was the acene of a very pleasant birthday party given in honor of Arthur and Annie Chambers. The evening passed very pleasantly, the programme consisting of dancing and games, fluishing the evening's entertainment with a delightful supper. Among those present were the Misses Ford, Misses Aller, Childs, Seckel, Chambers, May Cross, Grace Sherman, and Mr. Henry Ford, Adolph and Al Seckel, Charles Allen, J. C. Parsons, C. S. Gilbert, G. R. Coryell, R. B. Nexsen (Chicago), Al Long, A. L. Chambers, and several others.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Times, in its financial article, says: "It was stated at the close of the week that only a very small portion of the coal disposed of by the coal companies at the recent sales had been taken away by the purchasers.

OLEWHLAND, O., Feb. 5.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York City, have filled in the United States Circuit Court of this district a bill against the Painesylle & Youngstown Railroad Company for the foreclosure of the first and second mortgages, and for the sale of the road and all its property.

SMALL-POX.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 5.—Blissfield and Morer ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 5.—Blissfield and Morenci, two floaristing villages in the southern and eastern portions of the county, are in great alarm from the presence of small-pox in their midst. The disease has broken out in many instances among the people of the surrounding country. To-day at Bitssfield, Hi Knight, a leading business-man, and three associates, were compelled to occupy a hasfily fitted-up best-house, having been exposed to the disease through Henry Bruner, a farmer, who died Saturday night.

A HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispotch to The Dribuna.

FOND DU Lac, Neb. 5.—W. H. Wood, who stale a pair of horses and a cutter from Sweeney & Lake's livery stable, in Harvard, III., will be taken back to-night on a requisition from the Governor of that State. He was captared in this country with the property, and has confessed the crime.

CAPT. EADS' JETTIES.

New Chilkans, Feb. 8.—Yesterday the bark Adept, drawing mineteen feet, was put to sea through the jetty channel without a moment's detention. Col. James Andrews says there is now a good straight channel through the shoal at the head of South Pass, with a minimum death of mean after feet and the straight channel through the shoal at the head of South Pass, with a minimum

FINANCIAL New Your, Feb. 5.—On Saturday ing firm of Buck & Hunting, Sag Ha Island, became insolvent. I labilities Access unknown. For a pread another of year the arm has done busines in ag Larbor, an ad the confidence of the peon of the island. They handled the savings of all the industries of the place, and the sufference by the fallura to be found in almost every statum of life. I will occasion much want and suffering.

BOLD BURGLARY.

BOLD BURGLARY.

Five Cracksmen Ransack a Private Residence.

One of the beldest burglaries of the season was that committed yesterday aftermoon at the residence of Mr. Amos S. Seeley, at the corner of West Madison street and Hoyne arenue. About S. o'clock a gang of five men, having the appearance of well-to-do mechanics, pue of whom carried a carpet-bag from which protruded the handle of a hammer, knocked at the front door of the house, which stands back from Madison street about fifty feet. The only members of the family at home were Mrs. Seeley, her liftle boy and the servant girl. Mr. Seeley, who is senior member of the firm of Seeley, Pollard & Co., was down-town at his office. The girl responded to the knock, and on opening the door was informed by the spokesman that they came to inspect the gas-meter. The girl supposing the statement to be true, told them to come in, and called to Mrs. Seeley, who, in response to the query, "Where do you keep the meter?" conducted two of them to the room where that truth-telling machine was stored. One of the remaining trio asked the girl if the water-pipes were all right, and, on being told that they were requested her to show him where the hydrant was. She took him into the kitchen, when he immediately caught hold of her, and, drawing a pistol, held it to her head. The girl began to scream, and the little hoy rushed in to ascertain the cause of the

caught hold of her, and, drawing a pistol. beld it to her head. The girl began to scream, and the little hoy rushed in to ascertain the cause of the trouble. The burglar then drew a knife and told the little fellow he would relieve him of his head if he did not keep quiet. In the meantime one of the two who had accompanied Mrs. Seeley in search of the ms-meter had thrown her on the Boor, and brandishing a murderous-looking knife, cautioned her with a round volley of oaths to keep her mouth shut. The three unoccupied ruffians then began a systematic search through the house. Every room was visited; bed-clothee and mattresses, closets and cupboards were thoroughly examined. In the dufing room they found a small parlor safe. This they carried out to the middle of the floor, and with the aid of cold-chisel and hammer soon succeeded in opening it. One of them, who said his name was "Hawks," told the women that he wanted the divorce papers of a Mrs. Hawks, who, about a mouth ago, was divorced from her husband, who, the burglar said, was his brother. Mrs. Hawks had for some time lived as a domestic with Mrs. Seeley, but is now living in Boston. "Hawks was told there were no divorce papers in the box. He said it made no difference, and proceeded to ransack it. The booty consisted of a lot of deeds and other valuable private papers, gold watch and chain, a pair of gold bracelets, and a sum of money. Having bagged the plunder, the burglars turned their attention to the two women, whom they placed in a small closet, and, after closing the door, piled up against it a heavy bed-stead. One of the gang as being a short, chunky fellow, with a light complexion and sandy mustache. The second was medium-sted, with black hair and eyes, and a small mustache. The third was rather tall, fair complexion, brown hair, and wore a silk hat. The other two she did not notice very closely, but she thinks she would be able to identify all of them should she have an opportunity.

TRANSPORTATION TROUBLES.

The mild weather of the last two weeks has been a godsend to the Eastern roads, which have had to struggle more or less with snow-blockades ever since the beginning of the winter. Nearly all the accumulations of freight have Nearly all the accumulations of freight have now gone forward, and the roads are no longer suffering from the want of cars. Grain is again being shipped from this city, and it is believed that no further trouble from snow will be experienced this season. There has been no adjustment yet of difficulties in regard to freight rates to the East between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the other lines leading to Eastern counts. The former road refuses to budges from points. The former road refuses to budge from the position it has taken and adheres to the old points. The former road refuses to business from the position it has taken and adheres to the old rates. The other roads have not yet officially announced a reduction, but it is reported that they all take freight at the same rates as those charged by the Lake Shore. The Michigan Central does not deny that it is taking freights at these rates, but the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Baltimore & Onio do. There is no reason why these roads should not make their tariff the same as that of the Michigan Southern at once. The rates are high enough and shippers will not pay the increased rates demanded by the latter roads. If they adhere to their present position, the result will be that the Lake Shore will get the business. Shippers do not care which line they patronize, as long as they can yet reasonable rates, and they will not pay one road five cents more than the other, because that one is their favorite line. It is doubtful whether the railroads can even maintain the rates now charged by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern any length of time. If the present mild weather continues two weeks longer the prospects are that navigation will open more than a month earlier than usual. There is already some activity in vessel circles, and crafts are getting ready to take on cargoes of grain. Vessel-men will commence to make contracts in a few days, and as the harbor is crowded with grain-room the rates will be very low. As soon as the vessels commence active competition the railroads will be compelled to lower their rates if they mean to do anything.

There was some excitement among freight agents of Eastern roads in this city, and especially among the foreign agents, because the Canad Trünk managers have taken such step, but it is probably the forerunner of another tussle between this and the other lines leading to the East in regard to foreign business. The Grand Trunk managers have taken such step, but it is probably the foreign business. The Grand Trunk claims that the reduction is due to a similar reduction m Fresh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free tem from all of the above named disorders occurs per box. Sold by Druggists.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE. THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

Affected Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Naw York, Feb. 5.—Judge Pratt to-day accepted the resignation of John J. Anderson as Receiver of the Continental Life, and appointed William R. Grace his successor. Mr. Grace is senior member of the firm of William R. Grace & Co., bankers and commission merchants. He is very wealthy, stands at the head of his class of merchants, and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

PROBLE, Ill., Feb. 5.—On Dec. 7 last, The Collin, a well-known citizen of this place, left home, and was never heard from again until this afternoon, when his dead body was fished out of the lake by a couple of boys. He was out of his head at the time he left his house, and probably committed suicide the same night. His body was in a good state of preservation.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamship Rhein, from Bremen.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Steamships Batavia, from New York; Sardinian, from Portland; Marathon, from Boston; and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 5.—John Popineau, a prisoner in the County Jall, attempted to commit suicide by severing an artery in his arm with a picke of glass. The attempt was discovered, however, and assistance aummoned in time to save the would-be suicide's life.

RADWAY'S READY RELIED.

Cures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minute NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Lee

te-ofs Any One Suffer with Pain and I RADWAY'S READYWI

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

Afford Instant Ease.

Pover and Agus cured for fifty cents. The emedial agent in the world that will core

DR. RADWAYS

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REI I have had an Ovarian Tumer in the and Bewels for Yen Years.

ANN ANDE, Dec 27, 1875.—De. Rappart others may be benefited. I make this statement of the control of the statement of the st

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian 1 THE GREAT BLOOD PURHER

or the Care of all Chronic Di Syphilitic, Hereditary or Co seated in the Lungs or Sta Bones, Flesh or Serres, Co Solids and Vitinting ti

omplaints, course property and party of the course of the RADWAY & CO., 32 Warrenest, 1

Failure of the Effort t

THE COUNT

Majority and Mino

Hogan's

The Treasurer

Egan, architect, calling a lected condition of the tions, which are being mad rebbish and nuisances of ing that a proper fence be also desirable, as a measure temporary bracing by retaining walls of the awather, the fresh earth-fill effects the pressure on them A communication was re-tendent Wilson, of the grauting permission to cree Court-House lot eight feet it was referred to the san COMMUNICA

lt was referred to the Co County Attorney stating cases involving taxes for had been decided by the Sujet the county. There were decided. The amendments submitted to the Board by a Senator Kehoe.

To was placed on file. A dispute occurred over making analyses of atomach the Coroner in cases of susp committee reported in fave thirds of this was objected to if the deceased was wealthy committee.

The special committee app the bits of Joseph Horan sail After giving the testimony, lished, they say:

The testimony taken show the habit of varying their rate ing to the party purchasing, at of payment for the goods as liar-price which they farnish is same, and that they make a rom as they see fit. The job allowances to enstowers, — son the discount they receive the lowing one-half where paymade. ande.
Your Committee are of the
Yould be allowed for his time
lecting the various sizes of givering same, cice, somewhat
ers would sell to a committee.
The dealers vary in their test
of discount they would allow it
the same as Hogan's, allowing
to 40 per cent off.
In view of the above facts. the same as Hogan's, allowing to 40 per cent off.

In view of the above facts, yet the orbinon that Hogan coul pipe and pipe-fattings charged siderably cheeper than the san therein, and still be paid for he mishing of the same.

Your Committee would, the that 25 per cent be deducted charged for the pipe and pipe-the bills, which would leave the 31, 724, 50 instead of \$2, 1234, 50.

They would further recommensirativated to cancel the warran Hegan for \$2, 1234, 40.

They also recommend the

The minority of your comreferred for investigation the.
Began for plumbing materias
County respectail vireport as
Forsi—The testimony of lea
Gealers, among whom were
Manufacturing Company and
Co., established the fact (alleunder which the Ommittee
the caunty paid to said Hogsthan the market value of the m
him. It should be understoowhile the prices charged by Ho
those given in the trade circular
they and others who appeared
testified that they allowed
testified that market value
while Hogan charged the nohe really collected 100 per ce
actual market value of the masto-Cook Comniy.

Second—The dealers brough
of adding Hogan were compe
they would have made a discouthey would have made a discouthe form have h

the county has paid its debts at the city.

Sourth—If it were true that debts paid in cash for materials it would be much more econom measure purchase funds as 7 p. Mr. Hogan 80 to 90 per cent. It is sent friends or 100 per cent as show of disinterested dealers. The Committee is opposed to the public menory recidensity and actual needs of the county, has seen fit to adopt the policy expending in advance of the seems more reasonable and be per cent. and pay dealers direct the same rate to pay Joseph to allowing him 80 to 100 per cent. The minority of worr mains the perfectors policy of chases privile from favorities, the county of the benefits to be viting public competition, as to the same and as every member of the large as those furnished to Cook liogan.

one, namely: as materials be reduced amed therein.

sed. That from and after be summarishing the sam one when the cost will no downerer, that it shall rethe be for the first that it shall rethe be some or that it shall rethe sam of the sam of t

minister Conly and ded faithfully, heard all do a report. The gentl away satisfied, but a reullow him (Hogan) up—fix his reason he brought in. (Pitzgerald) was "that him such a report was last minister of the report was a report was last minister of the report was a report was last minister of the report was a report was last minister of the report o

Y'S READY RELIEF. R.R.

the Worst Pains in to Twenty Minutes

ONE HOUR g this Advertisement Need One Suffer with Pain WAY'S EADY

Pain Remedy

ops the most exercicating Pains, allay and cures congestions, whether of the Bowels, or other glands or organs, to

E TO TWENTY MINUTES.

'S READY RELIED

WILL Instant Ease of the Kidneys, Infla-ladder, Inflammation of

R and AGUE

sewred for fifty cents. There is not a the world that will cure fever and or malarious, billous, scarlet, typhole, r fevers (sided by Radway's Plus ra a Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

RADWAY'S

RADWAY'S PILLS will free the space above named disorders. Price, as cold by Druggista.

Years' Growth Cared by

n Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries Bowels for Ten Years.

cent twonty-five pounds.

In the medicine until ives our bat

well, itoo the medicine about live

ing that time lost forty five pounds

stones bottes of the freedicunt at

daix bears of the Pills.

well, and my heart is full of graffinds

jo in my deep affliction. To you, sir,

cult medicine, i feel deady indeten
that it may be as much of a bleams

to me. MRS. E. C. BIDBINS.

Res the shore certificate. I leasted you to send medicing the shore stated were benefit on or what was sent to her ye statement is correct without the sent to her the statement is correct without the sent to her the sent to he

MARY COOKE MARY B. PON E B. POND.

200

RADWAY'S

arillian Resolvent

EAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

of all Chronic Diseases, Screful levelitary or Contaginus, he he Lungs or Stomach, Exis or leah or Serves, Corrupting the and Vitlating the Finids.

and Vitlating the Plants.

mattern Scrotnis, Gandular Scrotnis, Gancerous Affections, Syphilics, ed., and the Control of the Links, Dyspersis, reur, White Swellings, Tumors, University of the Control o

Y & CO., 32 Warren-st., M. T.

RELIEF A communication was received from Superin-tendent Wilson, of the City Public Works, reating permission to erect a fence around the cont-House lot eight feet from the curb line. It was referred to the same Committee. or Every Pain. COMMUNICATIONS. the Pirst and is the og

A communication was received from the faceder stating that parties who had abstracts made frequently desired copies at reasonable rates but as he had no discretion, the work was to outsiders to the loss of the county. He, therefore, saked that he be given authority to ake arrangements for furnishing the copies. h was referred to the Committee on Records.
A commissation was received from the Comby Attorney stating that seventy-eight case medving taxes for 1871, '72, '78, and '74 had been decided by the Supreme Court in favor at the county. There were other cases yet undeded. The amendments to the Revenue law shmitted to the Board by him had been sent to

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Majority and Minority Reports on

Hogan's Bill.

and the County Saves \$400 on One Bill

by This Concession.

Fallure of the Effort to Borrow Money— The Treasurer Stands Firm.

The County Commissioners held a regular seekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President solden in the chair, and present the full Board

is that a proper fence be built at once. It was also desirable, as a measure of caution, that one temporary bracing be placed against the retaining walls of the areas, as, during wet wather, the fresh earth-filling will exert a con-

od a large lobby.

stor fehoe.

Tas placed on file.

Tas placed on file.

The different Committees reported bills for ples, etc., aggregating \$17,579, which were used to be paid. despute occurred over a bill for \$390 for aing analyses of stomachs at the request of a Coroner in cases of suspected poisoning. A militer reported in favor of \$300, but two-rd of this was objected to, since "the family the deceased was wealthy." The bill was remitted.

The special committee appointed to investigate the bills of Joseph Horan submitted their report. After giving the testimony, which has been published, they say:

The testimony taken shows that dealers are in the basis of varying their rate of discounts according to the party purchasing, and also as to the time of payment for the goods sold; that they have a list-pice which they farnish to any one calling for suce, and that they make such discounts therefore as they see fit. The jobbers also vary in their allerance to constoners, some allowing none of the discount they receive themselves, and others lowing one-half where payments are promptly said.

sing of the same.

Four committee would, therefore, recommend at 25 per cent be deducted from the amounts arget fee the pape and pipe-attings contained in a bills, which would leave the amount of the bills, 724.39 instead of \$2, 135.40, and recommend agreent of \$1, 724.39.

MINORITY EXPORT.

is the country, and wast their pay until the cher could be audited and paid. The Crase there could be audited and paid. The Crase the cher could be audited and paid. The Crase the country can be country to the City of Chicago country, etc., etc., to the City of Chicago country the same in the country of the same country the pay in the same manner as all to who had dealings with the city. And it is a hand the country has paid its debts more promptly than city.

court has paid its debts more promptly than a low the part of the county. The county is a series of the county and in cash for materials sold to the county, will be much more economical to borrow the mary surchase funds at 7 per cent than to pay licens as to 30 per cent as admitted by his county in the testimony designated dealers. The minority of your mitter hoposed to the policy of expending a many reckiessly, and in advance of the an access of the county, but, since the Board real ancets of the county, but, since the Board real ancets of the county, but, since the Board real ancets of the county, but, since the Board real ancets of the county, but, since the Board real ancets of the county, but, since the Board real ancets of the county, but, since the Board real needs of the county, but, since the Board real needs of the county, but, since the Board real needs of the county in the Board real needs of the county in the county in the county of the county in the county in the persistence policy of making large purious public competition, as the City of Chicago. In a county in the benefits to be derived from inpublic competition, as the City of Chicago. In a very member of this Board would do were parchasing for himself quantities so as takes furnished to Cook County by Joseph

herein.

But from and after this date no machased without the invising of scaled
farmishing the same unless in cases of
an the cost will not exceed \$300, proor, that it shall require a two-thirds
card, taken by yeas and nays, and
of record, to declare that an emerhith makes it necessary to purchase

That, in view of the exorbitast prices describ Hogan in hills heretafore pur-im, as well as in the bills referred to aittee, proposals from the said Joseph, not considered by this Board from and

toper Conly said the Committee thrully, heard all the evidence, and a report. The gentleman (Fitzgerald) satisfied, but a reporter said to him, im (Hogan) up—fight him;" and that in (Hogan) up—fight him?"

ason he brought in a minority report.

seemed was "that kind of a man," it

such a report was laid on the table.

Issioner Fizzgerald moved that the mi
man he accepted. He admitted that

edged that they would have furnished the pipe tor from 40 to 45 per cent less. These were the men from whom Hogan bought goods. He could not see that they were disinterested. The prices were uniform in the trade. A combination controlled them. The county could purchase within 3 per cent of the desiers price. Some action should be taken in regard to the man who had decrived the Board, and he trusted, for the interests of the people, the ammority report would be adopted. [Apphases]

Commissioner Schmidt charged that Fitzger-aid desired to make capital by his course. He moved that the majority report be adopted.

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Commissioner Schmidt charged that Fitzger-aid desired to make capital by his course. He moved that the majority report be adopted.

The amendment was voted down. His Priends Even Recommend that He Se Docked 25 Per Cent.

A communication was received from J. J.

Best, architect, calling attention to the neglated condition of the Court-House foundaitens, which are being made a receptacle for the
cablish and nuisances of the city, and requesting that a proper fence be built at once. It was
a the cable, as a pressure of cantion that

Commissioner Senne moved as an amendment that 30 per cent be deducted from the bill.

The amendment was voted down.
Commissioner McCaffrey characterized Fitzgeraid's conduct as "buncombe."
The minority report was not concurred inyeas, 3—Ayars and Fitzgeraid; nays, 12.
The majority report was adopted—veas, 10; nays, 3—Ayars, Fitzgeraid, and Senne. Mulloy did not vote, being out of the room.

CAN'T SORNOW.

Commissioner Schmidt moved to reconsider the action of last Monday in adopting the resolution authorizing a temporary loan of \$100,000.

An arrangement had been made with the contractors to take the vouchers of the county and get along as best they could. Hence there was no necessity for a loan.

The motion was agreed to.
The President read several orders in favor of Sexton et al., which he said the County Treasurer had refused to countersign, since they were drawn upon the General Fund. In his (Huck's) opinion, the Building Fund was the proper one. There was no money in the Building Fund, and the orders could be paid only from the General Fund. The orders were not valid unless countersigned by the Treasurer. What would the Board do!

Commissioner McCaffrey remarked that the Treasurer was required by law to sign all orders passed by the Board, and if he oversteeped himself he would "get into a hitch." The orders would not be presented for minety days under the arrangement made with the contractors. He moved that the Treasurer be directed to countersign the orders.

Agreed to.

PER DIEM OF COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Senne offered a resolution set-

Agreed to.

PER DIEM OF COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Sense affered a resolution setting forth that the per diem of the Commissioners was fixed at \$3.50 a day by Sec. 39, Chap. 53, of the Revised Statutes, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report what action was necessary in order "to comply" with the law.

It was referred to the Committee.

The Board then adjourned until next Monday.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

*HOPPERDOZED---AN EPIC.

M-n-n F. T-pp-r in the Boston Globe.

the cometh, and the art is full of him!

t is he that cometh, and of whom is the ai Thou fool, pause and consider! Could it be aught Than the gay and feetive hopper? Lo, he cometh That the gay and festive 'hopper! Lo, he cometh numerously.

And in numbers so great that the optical powers of man cannot encompass him!

He can set the harvest to disappear like a tale that is fold!

We behold it in the morning, and at night it is not. He can set the good man to forget his goodness, And join with him that is wicked in cursing vigorously,

And to make use of language unseemly in man, Unless he be lost in a labyrinth of cactus-hedges. The silier of the soil is mortal, but the 'hopper never dies!

Each year he depredates upon the Western harvess, And each year we hear the plaintive wail.

"We have been 'hopperdoxed."

That things like these should be, I marvel much, Nor can good brother Talmage tell the why and wherefore of them.

NOT EXACTLY THAT. Detroit Free Free.
Saturday evening a laboring man waited at the
City-Hall for a car up Michigan avenue. He had
a bundle under his arm, and seemed to be the

a bundle under his arm, and seemed to be the father of an interesting cottage household. So thought a good man, also waiting, and he said: "So, after the toil of the long week, you are returning to your little family with your Sunday dinner under your arm, eh?"

"Not exactly," growled the man with the bundle. "All the toil I have seen this week is standing around here and looking for a job."

"But you can still feel happy with your children," continued the good man. "I can almost hear their shouts as they meet you at the gate."

most hear their shouts as they meet you at the gate."

"You have very long ears, Mister," muttered the other. "I haven't a family at all, or we'd all be in the Poor-House. I'm boarding down here at a one-horse place, and I've got to sell my watch or jump my bill!"

The other hated to give up, and after a pause he asked:

"And that isn't a Sunday dinner under your arm?"

"That! I should say not. That's a bundle of shirts from the Chinese laundry; and I'd like to choke the wall-eyed heathen who ironed the sleeves till he drove half the length back into the shoulder-blades! Clear out, now, for I believe you are one of them confidence-men!"

THE NEW CORAL BONANZA. any of the coral said to be discovered by the United States steamer Gettysburg, in latitude 36.30, longitude 11.23, has yet been fished up, and it is too soon to indulge in any very brilliant anticipations of What may be found in those snany seas. The reef or bank is said to be of immense extent, and of that peculiar pink

those sampy seas. The reer or bank is said to be of immense extent, and of that peculiar pink color so rare and valuable. The value of coral depends upon its size, solidity, and the depth and brilliancy of its color, and is so very various that white come of the Sicilian coral sells for from \$40 to \$50 an ounce, other descriptions of it will not fetch a quarter of a deliar a pound. The best coral is therefore worth double the price of gold, and this new coral is said to be of this superior quality. Of course, if it is easily procurable in anything like the quantities anticipated, the article will be "dog cheap," and the coral-fasheries of the Mediterranean. the Persian Guif, Red Sea, and elsewhere, will be virtually abandoned.

The manner of fishing for coral is simple bus hazardous, and is about the same everywhere. Seven or eight men go in a boat, commanded by the proprietor; the castor throws his net, and the rest work the boat, and half to draw in the net, which drags along over the reef and brims up whatever coral may attach to it. In the Mediterranean it is a poor business, notwithstanding the enormous price of the best coral, and the fishers are about the most miserable of beings; and yet, sometimes, they hit good luck and grow rich enough to can italian, is the summit of felicity.

"COMMISSIONS."

"COMMISSIONS."

Truth (London).

I was once connected with a brewery. This brewery supplied beer to a canteen of a regiment. One of the officers, thinking himself peculiarly intelligent, wrote a letter, in the character of a gentleman residing near London, asking on what terms he could be supplied with beer. The rouls was an openiderably less than acter of a gentleman residing near London, asking on what terms he could be supplied with beer. The reply was, on considerably less terms than were being paid by the regiment. The officer thought that his regiment was being defranded, and gave notice that no more beer be sent to the canteen from the brewery. On this I task the matter in hand, and, calling on the Colonel of the regiment with the books of the Company, for the brewery was a company, proved to him, chapter and verse, that the profit on both prices was the same, and that the apparent difference was paid in "commissions" to certain persons not unconnected with his regiment. "You need not pay them," he replied: "I will protect your interests." "Will you promise me to taste every cask of beer when it comes in, before it is rolled!" I answered. "Rolled! What do you mean!" he asked. "I mean this—that we sand you good beer, but that, if we do not pay commissions, our casks will, somehow or other, be rolled, and our good beer will then be told that the men object to it, and you will be asked to taste it yourself. You will agree with the men; for the beer, through no fault of ours, will be bad." The Colonel signed over the iniquity of mankind, for he was an honest, straightforward man, and the Company heard no more of the difference of the price between beer supplied to a private gentleman and a regiment. I fild not think it worth while mentioning to the worthy warrior that, even on the price quoted to the private gentleman, a triffe had been put on for his butler.

SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES.

Mr. M. D. Conway, in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial on Schliemann's discoveries, says: "The discoveries have appealed profoundly to the heart of the holders of Greek bonds. Dr. Schliemann has laid his treasures at the feet of the King of Greece, and, at one stroke, made Athens the metropolis of archaelogy, as it once was of arts. The unhappy bondholders are already pathetically appealing for the estimates of the value of these treasures in pounds and sence. What does Athens want with so many! Isn't one sword as good as two of the same kind, and one gold crown as good as a dozen like it in one museum! Cannot these things be sold and

given to the poor,—that is, the holders of Greek securities? These plaintive appeals have been made through the Globe, this Tory paper, and no doubt a feeling of instice will induce the King of Greece to respond by forwarding the dog-collars of Cerberns, the sleve of the Danaide, and such emplement of Pinto as will make Pinto-crats of the impecuations creditors. And it these be inadequate, perhaps Greece may suggest that English creditors may pay themselves out of the Eigin marbles."

THE FIXED WASHSTAND.

THE FIXED WASHSTAND.

Sorther: Bloathy.

With sunshine and an open fire, there is only one other customary enemy to be got rid of in the bedroom, and that is the fixed wash-stand. This machine is useful enough in public places, in hotels and restaurants, but ought to be ban-ished, both for sanitary and exthetic reasons, from our domestic life. Leaving out of view the expense of plumbing arrangements, their liability to get out of order, the frequence with which they get stooped up. the freezing in winter, and all the evils water and drain-pides are heir to, I believe it is now admitted that the drain-pipes are a source of a great deal of the diseases of our cities, and seeing no certain way to prevent the avil so long as drain-pix and way to prevent the avil so long as draincowns. Convinced of this, and seeing to certain way to prevent the svil so long as drainobject are allowed in bedrooms, many people
nowadays are giving up fixed washstands altogether, and substituting the old-fashioned arrangement of a moyable piece of furniture with
movable apparatus, the water being brought in
oldchers, and the slups carried bodily away in
their native alon-jars.

movable apparatus, the water being brought in pitchers, and the slups carried bodily away in their native alop-jars.

MYSTERIOUS MUSIC.

Sedatic Mr. Democrat.

The last "spiritual expose" we have heard of occurred in Carroll County. A gentleman by the name of Dudley Thomas, living near Miami Station, had a fine organ in his parlor which it was thought the spirits had appropriated to their own use. During the stillness of night it would strike up and play a few tunes, apparently on its own accord, without any one being near, and at other times it would take a notion to play the "Devil's Gallopade," and then there were all kinds of discordant sounds. Mr. Thomas was getting ready to furn his home over to the spirits, when the mystery was solved by one of the young ladies, who, while practicing one day, happened to treass a key down most too hard upon a little follow's back, who let the sceret out in an instant, and upon examination being made it was found that mice had taken charge of the whole instrument. They had carried an immense quantity of old newspapers and carpet-rags into it and deposited them lumediately under the kers, and had raised a litter of young there. The old mice would play the argan to quiet their young.

THE NEMESIS OF HISTORY.

Faris Letter to Besten Journal.

You doubtiess remember Henri Heine's satir-

THE NEMESIS OF HISTORY.

Paris Letter to Boston Journal.

You doubtless remember Henri Heine's satirical romance on the manner in which time had worked its revenges apropos of the Vatican. "Time was," he said in one of his works, "when Jeruslem sent its messengers to the Pope to kiss his feet and implore his blessing. Nowadays," he adds. "If you pass through the Rue Lafitte, you will see a lean little man getting out of his coupe at the door of a celebrated Hebrew banker from time to time. It is the Papal Nuncio looking after the funds of the Papal States; it is Rome paying tribute to Jerusalem." Quite as singular a turn of the religious tide has been noticed within the last few days, and is summed up in the following dispatch: "The Nuncio of the Pope at Constantinople has been received by the Sultan, and has expressed to him the hearty wishes of the Vatican for the success of his diplomacy and his arms." Shades of the Crusaders! What would Peter the Hernit and Godfrey de Bouillon say of this! It is enough to make them turn in their graves. The Pope hoboobling with the successor of Mahomet—can such things be!

A LAD'S LARGE GAME. Coluar (Col.) Sun.

Last Saturday, Master John Williams, aged
3 years, was out hunting near home, on Elk By cars, was out hunting near home, on Elk Creek, when he ran across a panther and gave him the benefit of the contents of his rife. The panther made off, and the young man loaded up again and gave him chase, getting in another shot. This time, however, the panther got out of his sight, but he could see from the blood that he had been hit. He went home and dreamed all night, of course, about fighting panthers, with a grizzly or two thrown in to make if interesting. Next morning, bright and early, he took his gun, determined to find that panther. By the blood he traced it into a hollow log. He fired into the log, and then got an ax and cut the panther out, finding him still alive, but he killed him and dragged his trophy in triumph home. An inspection showed that both balls of the previous evening had gone through the panther's lungs. He was an immense fellow, measuring sevan feet from "tip to tip."

THE PIUTES, Bureka (Nev.) Sentinel.

The howling wind and drifting snow play sad havor with the comfort of the Piutes, and their tepecs are hardly adequate to keep out winter's tenees are hardly adequate to keep out winter's chill blast. An average Indian can extract as much warmth from a rabbit-skin robe and half-a-dozen sticks of firewood as a white man can from the genial heat of a patent stove. They say: "Ingin build little fire—get ail 'round 'em; white man's fire so big can't come near 'em:" The present cold weather is too much for their philosophy, and drives theam forth from their wigwams looking for some more substantial shelter. A favorite resort for them at present see the tump-piles at the furnaces. The tial shelter. A favorite resort for them at present are the dumppiles at the furnaces. The slag wheelers leave a pot of slag to cool before emptying it, and in consequence there is always a kettle of molten iron wianding, which throws off considerable heat, and the Piutes congregate in crowds around it, taking advantage of what they undoubtedly consider a special dispensation in their favor.

A SUGGESTION.
Worceater Press.
The significance of some of our New-England the has been made a subject of study by Saxe Holm, who has arrived at the conclusion that Holm, who has arrived at the conclusion that the expression, "I swanny," is a contraction of "I swear by any of the gods." She hasn't tackted "I swow" yet, but the expression affords a chance to exercise even greater ingentity than the one already cluticisted. The evil-minded urchin opens his mouth to say "I swear," when the stern parent hits the offending youth on the toe of an able-bodied boot, and the result is, "I sw—ow!" This is merely a suggestion.

THE TRIBUNE AND GEN. GRANT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Having resided in other
cities where the press is conducted with comparitively little ability, I can the better appreciate the high qualities of your magnificent paper What a boon it is to the City of Chicago and

What a boon it is to the City of Chicago and the Northwest. Ignorance cannot long linger in the household visited by The Dany Tempure. It is one of the beautiful things of the beautiful city by the lake.

The course which The TRIBUNE has taken since the election in counseling moderation, in defouding the propriety of the Electoral bill, and in urging its passage, has given your paper a warm place in the hearts of the people. Why is it you have not had more praise for President Grant for so promptly algning the Electoral bill, and accompanying it with such wise and patriotic words? It seems to me his action in this matter atones for all the mistakes of his Administration, and removes the dark suspicion which had forced itself upon so many minds regarding his connivance with dishoust men.

minus regarding his countvance who dissolute men.

"Facts are stubborn things," and our President has proved beyond a doubt that, so far as he is concerned personally, he is not afraid of the revelations which might follow a Democratic victory. Just so like Grant: so quiet and modest, but so firm: he has again shown himself the true patriot at the very crisis when patriotism is the most required. May the unsuilled glories of General and President ever crown his brow.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE MERCHANT. BLUE ISLAND AVENUE MERCHANT.

THE CYCLOPS.

To the Educe of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Feb. 5.—1e yesterday's issue of the Sunday Times appeared an article on the "Cyclops Quadricornis, or Four-Horned Cyclops."

Without destring to enter into a scientific discussion. I would call attention to two years. cussion, I. would call attention to two very glaring errors: In the first instance, he calls the "Oyclops" an "Infusoria." A reference to Weoster's Unabridged will show this mistake. Figure No. 3 shows what he calls the "young of the Oyclops"; it is a remarkably fine cut of the parasite known as "Vorticillina," with which a large percentage of the Cyclops are now infested. It is similar in some respects to the beautiful Vorticella, with which all microscopists are familiar. It differs manuch as its foot-stalk is rigid. The young of the Cyclops is as free and independent of its mother as a chicken is of the head, but its appearance changes very much before reaching maturity, it being obliged to go through four metamorpheses before reaching that state. In conclusion, I would say that the Cyclops are no more plentiful at present in our water-supply than is usual at this season of the year, and there is no necessity of going back an water as a beverage. ssion, I would call attention to two very

THE SOUTH TOWN.

Another Debate, Followed by Another Postponement.

Evans' Attorneys Express the Hope that the Litigation Will Come to an End.

The South Town Board again tackled the Colectorship problem yesterday afternoon, and with the usual success. The old, old crowd of Mike Evans' friends were in attendance, and en-

oyed fully the occasional sparring of the law-The meeting was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock by Justice Summerfield. On assembling, Justice Pollak said he thought it best to ADJOUNN UNTIL THURSDAY evening, indsmuch as there was a mandamus pending before the Circuit Court, and be did

not think it proper to take action as long as the case was pending.
Supervisor Lincoln—This Board has already

Supervisor Lincoln—this Board has already adjourned several times for proceedings to be instituted on the part of Michael Evans. Nothing has come of them so far, and the pendency of this mandamus in no way that I can see has anything to do with the actions of the Board. I do not see any reason why we should be com-I do not see any reason why we should be com-pelled to postpone proper action by feason of proceedings commenced by a person who is not a member of this Board. Under such a rule, we should never do anything, because it is only necessary on the overruling of a mandamus to file a petition in some other court. I think we have adjourned quite sufficiently, and I therefore, for myself, shall oppose the adjournment.
Justice D'Wolf called for the year and nays. Justice Meech wanted to adjourn till Sat

afternoon.
Supervisor Lincoln—Well, this is simply a question as to whether this Board intends to do

anything or not.

Justice Meech—I propose to act when the time comes to act. If there is a vacancy it is due that the Board shall fill it. If there is none, we have nothing to do. If there should be a decision of the Court Wednesday that there was no racancy, on Saturday we would know it and yote on that decision. We have had several of

no vacancy, on Saturday we would know it and yote on that decision. We have had several of them. [Laughter.]
Supervisor Lincoln—There is no such question before this Board,—whether there is a vacancy of not.
Justice Meech—The first thing we have to do is to decide whether there is a vacancy. If there is, we might proceed to fill it; if their isn't, we have nothing to do except to adjourn.
Justice D'Wolf—If the action of this Board settles the question of the vacancy, then this Board has settled it that there is a vacancy. This Board settled it has there is a vacancy. This Board settled it has there is a vacancy. The Board is concerned, there is a vacancy. I take it, however, that it is not for this Board to settle the question as a court of final resort. We may settle it sufficiently to appoint a person to fill the vacancy that we believe exists.
Justice Meech—We decided last spring that there was a vacancy, and the Supreme Court decided that we had no right to make that decided.

tesion.

The motion to adjourn was then put and lost, Haddes, Wallace, Poliak, and Meech voting in the affirmative, and Lincoln, Foote, D'Wolf, Summerfield, and Carver in the negative.

Jim Gleeson (from the rear of the room)—I Justice Haines—That makes it a tie, I believe. Justice Haines—That makes it a tie, I believe.
[Laughter.]

No other notice was taken of Gleeson's Interruption, and the business proceeded.
Justice D'Wolf moved, as the sense of the
Board, that they

DECLARS AVACANCE TO EXIST
in the office of the Town Collector.

Supervisor Lincoln said there was no reason
why his long-pending resolution to proceed-to
the election of a Collector should not be put,
and Justice Summerfield said that would be the
question.

question.

Mr. Fuller had by this time arrived, and had something to say. The Supervisor had asserted that Judge McAllister's opinion was not concurred in by the other Judges—

Supervisor Lincoln—As one of them asserted to me.

Supervisor Lincom—As one or them asserted to me.

Mr. Fuller said it was a question of veracity between the Supervisor and Judge Rogers, and to far as he was aware, the South-Town Roard was not a weightier authority than the Circuit Court.

Court.
Supervisor Lincoin—Judge Rogers said, when I first saw him, that he had not seen the opinion. I since understand that he has looked at it and approves it.

Justice D Wolf—I submit that Mr. Fuller is Justice D'Wolf—I submit that Mr. Funer is not a member of this Board. If the Board allows him to discuss the matter. I propose that he shall conduct himself as a gentleman and leave personalities out of the question.

Mr. Fuiler—And upon that question I trust the Board will permit me to be heard.

Justice Summerfield—The gentleman will

Justice Summeracid—The gentleman will avoid personalities.

Mr. Fuller—As St. Paul says, "Submit as long as you can contain yourselves," or words to that effect. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fuller, continuing, said he was astonished at being interrupted by a Justice of the Peace who was originally such by the decision of a Court making \$5 equal to \$2,500. He would name no names, but if people were at all curious they might examine the case of the People vs. Alken, and they would find out all about it. The charge had been made on Judge McAllister that he stood alone in this opinion, but Judge Rogers had made it plain how he stood on that proposition. He had not asked Judge Booth whether he concurred or not, because he thought that unnecessary, two of the Judges having concurred in the opinion that there was no vacancy. They had decided that the presentation of the bond was in time; that the refusal of the bond was upon an erecheous standard; that the true standard was in time; that the refusal of the bond was upon an erecheous standard; that the true standard was in time; that the refusal of the bond was upon an erecheous standard; that the true standard was in time; that the refusal of the bond was upon an erecheous standard; that the true standard was in time; that the refusal of the bond was upon an erecheous standard; that the true standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time; that the propagate and post the standard was in time.

had decided that the presentation of the bond was in time; that the refusal of the bond was in time; that the refusal of the bond was upon an erreneous standard; that the true standard was the probable damages, and not the bemilty of the bond. It was plain to anybody who could read. He that ran might read, and if the Board took one more adjournment, perhaps it would come within that category. Having decided that there was no vacancy until the Court should decide whether or not the refusal of the Supervisor to approve the bond was capricious, arbitrary, and therefore filegal, the least that Evans would ask was the adjournment of the Board until the mandamus case before Judge Rogers could be decided.

Mr. Herrick explained that be had acted as promptly as possible in the matter of preparing an answer to Evans' bill, and he expected to file it during the afternoon or this morning.

Mr. Fuller said his side had given notice as soon as possible. The question was whether the Supervisor had exercised his legitimate discretion or not, and he could do enough talking in two minutes when the question was put in writing to settle it.

Supervisor Lincolm—Tes, you can do the talking. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fuller went on to say that if he couldn't prove Evans' bond to be worth a million and a half of deliars, he would let it go. He was not standing in the position of defeating the taxes, not at all. He was standing, however, in the position of calling the attention of the Board to the fact that THERR HAD SEEN LITIGATION ENOUGH, and that it was absurd for the Board to inject into the litigation another and perhaps more formidable litigation by proceeding contrary to law, and filling a vacancy which did not exist. If the answer to the bond, and the Board decided that it was insufficient, well and good: he would have to submit. He had offered to do that, but the Supervisor had decided that it was insufficient, well and good: he would have to submit. He had offered to do into the lought the damages might possibly be, how much the surc had declined to tell him when he would hear evidence, when the condamen might justify, what he thought the damages might justify, what he thought the damages might possibly be, how much the sureties ought to be worth, and still he came before the Board and asked it to declare a vacancy where none existed. Within perhaps forty-eight hours they could get a decision as to whether the bond was good or not, and as to whether the Supervisor had acused such discretion as he had in refusing to approve the bond. Beyond all was the question whether the Board, under the decision of the Supreme Court, had a right to approve the bond! Were they to ait and vote on this matter without seeing the sureties? It seemed preposterous to him. The sureties were willing to justify, and to make the bond worth twenty times the amount of damages likely to be incurred under it.

said it was absolutely necessary to determine how much the bond was good for. He thought it proper to bring these bondsmen hefore the Board and examine them. The Supervisor hadn't exclusive control of this question. He favored the Board's adjourning to examine these bondsmen, find out how much Evans would collect, and see if the bond was sufficient. Justice P Wolf wanted to know if Justice

Haines took the position that the Board had the right to approve the bond.

Justice Haines said the Board had a right to determine whether there was a vacancy or not, and preliminary to this question it should determine whether the bond was sufficient or not.

Justice D'Wolf said that it was them a question whethar the Supervisor had done his duty or not. When it came to investigating Supervisor Lincoln, he wanted to be counted out.

Justice Haines denied any assumption of the position that the Board should investigate the Supervisor's acts.

Justice Wallace thought, from the decision of the Circuit Court, that there was no vacancy. The question was whether the Supervisor had shused his discretionary powers or not. Justice Wallace did not believe Messrs. Fuller and Goudy would come into the Board for the pur-

The question was whether the Supervisor had abused his discretionary powers or not. Justice Wallace did not believe Messra. Fuller and Goudy would come into the Board for the purbose of petilfogging a case through. They were no doubt honest in their opinion that Judge Rogers would decide in favor of the mandamus. Let them go to the end of their tether, and then the Board could act. The Board had made one mistake, and he was opposed to its committing another.

Justice Foote tackled Mr. Fuller on one or two points in the decision fately rendered, Mr. Fuller holding to the opinions he had already amounced, and observing that the decision of Judge Rogers would settle the case, one way or the other, for good.

Mr. Goudy explained that the law proceedings might be so retarded, in one way and another, that they could not get the case tried much before Saturday morning.

Justice D'Wolf—i think you'll get a decision in about a month.

Justice Haines moved that the Board adjourn nutil Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by which time it was probable they would have a decision from Judge Rogers to guide them.

This motion was carried by the following total.

This motion was carried by the following tole:

Yeas-Haines, Wallace, Pollak, Foote, Meech, Summerfield, Carver, Naya-Lincoln, D'Wolf.

Supervisor Lincoln, who had taken no part in the discussion with the exception of his statement during the early part of the evening, quietly observed to all around him that the adjournment was only a trick of the other side to gain time.

The Board then adjourned.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Michigan University.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ann Aribor, Mich., Jan. 5.—Dr. Rose continued as a witness before the Investigating Committee to-day. Several points in Douglas' testimony were denied point blank. Douglas had sworn that he had kept a large amount of University money in his hands from time to time to meet the demands of students who did not go on with work after their deposits. Large sums, he said, were paid back through Bose. This justified him, he claimed, in keeping University money without paying interest. Rose denies that a single cent was ever demanded back from Douglas. Again Douglas had sworn that Rose once begged bardon for faking money, shed tears, and pleaded that he tell no one. Rose denies any such interview or conversation. Rose awore that Douglas had denied that he had certain youchers from him, yet produced them afterward. Rose stated that he has invested, from time to time, in stocks to the smount of \$2,000 yearly. His evidence would not secount for money stolen from the laboratory if such were true. He says he would not submit his case to any previous committee because he was deceived by them, and from the first believed that they were alming to prove him guilty, not to get at the facts. He has always been willing to arbitrate or go before a responsible Board. His action, in this respect, is sustained by Regent Cutcheon, of Manistee, who has protested against the course pursued by the Regents and committees before, seeming as they did to exonerate Douglas and condemn Rose. Popular feeling is that Rose will come out ahead, but the cross-examination is to come yet.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Fulvermacher's Electric Betts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particients, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Gullyank Co. Circianati, O.

R SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADI on-84: \$55,000—One of the finest business corner son-4: 203,000—One of the flucif business cerimes. Etaic-st. 10: 4011351; rents 26,300 till May not be leases are made for \$7,500; this is a fluc for yatone-from block, 40x135; five stores, two 20x0, Three 20x40. This is one of the best bulls building Alekaco. Cost \$33,000 has year to build. Storewalks gas, water, etc. Close to the Palmer and teom-Houses. Mortigage \$77,000. Ser cens, due its from Feb. 1, 1877. Will take good house and for are, on South Bids, worth \$10,000; businee of equit; ash. This is certainly a bargain, as it will pay it cents ast.

er cent net.

86, 500—Pine octagon front brick dwelling and barn

f 25x125, on Monroe-st., cast of Robey. A barrain

85, 000—A spicaldid new octagon front brick dwelling

6 22x125, on Washington st., between Leavite as Oakley. \$5,500—Good store, dwelling over. lot 25x125, or Huisted-st., corner of Ninetecath; rents \$40; good place FOR SALE-I OFFER THIS WEEK, FOR CASH, one of the finest business blocks in Chicago; it is a story and basement brick. I good stores, over rented in rooms and offices. This property is on the West Side, on the best street and best business part. It is rented well, and a man with cash, can get the greatest burgain ever offered in this city. There is a mortrage on it at 8 per cent, they pears; wast all cash for the equity. It will go at a great sacrifice. Call at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 14. 146 Mindisoti-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-85,500-NICE FARM 325 ACRES, TWO miles south of Lawrenceville, county seat of Law

to 323 per acre). No trade wanted. Owner's health cause of sale one hody, 3 miles from St. Marties, from St. Anne, is Iroquois County, Ill., 60 miles sout of Chicago. No improvements, but the land is the very best; cvery acre can be plowed. I want \$15 per acre for this land that is worth \$30. Three miles from depo on D. V. R. R. No trade at these fauress \$1, 500 down. T. B. BOYD, Rooms 13 and 14, 146 East Madison-st. TO EXCHANGE.

TOR EXCHANGE-OR SALE-IN 40 OR 80-ACRE tracts, 2,000 acreschoice farm hand near Fort Scott. This land is underlaid with coal of superior quality. To parties owning small houses and lots clear or nearly so, and destring to exchange for farm lands. liberal trades will be given. Address JAMES McCAULEY, 106 and 106 State-45. TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 148 TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOTD, BOOM 14, 148
Madison-st,:
248,000—Fine shore-front building, and lot 50x128,
West bide; rends now te a tomant for \$3.500; want cloud
city property for equity; \$20,000 (responsible parties
only); answer; this is no aumbug; call at once.
\$73,000—Fine hotel, nicely furnished and doing a the
unsiams in Milwashes; sensit for \$8.600; mortgage,
\$13,000; want clear farms or good lands in lows, near
\$7,000—Fine house and lot 182132 (clear), at Maywood, for good house and lot in city; will assume
\$2,000.

87,000—Fine house and lot, 132x132 (clear) at may wood, for good house and lot in city; will assume \$2,000.

80 acre farm in O'Brien Co., Ia: 100 acres plowed, 7 miles from Hasper clear); want, good, house and lot, 4 co acres of A I land in Plymouth Co., Ia (clear), sear railroad; will pay \$50,000 cash. for good plees of business property in Chicago that is rented well.

812,000—Stack of dry goods in store and doing a fine business in Chicago; want \$4,000 in cash and house and lot, clear.

\$7,000—Fine 225 acre farm, 125 acres under cultivation, 2 miles south of Laurenaville, on Orlio & Mississip-in Railroad; \$1,500 sour Gears, and house and lot, clear.

\$300—Fine 225 acre farm, 125 acres under cultivation, 2 miles south of Laurenaville, on Orlio & Mississip-in Railroad; \$1,500 sour Gears, 1 requests County, III., clear, for good dwelling and lot (clear) in Chicago; price, \$22,000; rams is A.

\$4.000—I-story and bassissips.

90, on Machalle, for equity, \$15,000.

TOE EXCHANGE—\$150,000—2 LARGE 4-STORY AND Lower than the clear, the stores, 40x16s, hot 60x16s to alley those of the county of the clear, in the surface of the county of the surface of the clear in the surface of the county of the surface of the county of t B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEVEN FINE TWO-STORY AND basement, see, soon brick dwellings, all modern improvements, in the heart of the West Division; street-can in fronts all rented well; mortgage, 522, 670, 9 per cent; want good Illinois or Missouri farm, clear, for the equity, this is some of the best property in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—\$3,000—A PARTNER WITH
the above amount cash, in an established business
paying \$20,000 per annum; unquestionable references
given and requires; investigation invited. O 15, Tribune office. Une office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,000 OR \$1,200 IN a first-class established business; investment safe, and sure to pay back investment in 60 days. Address 9, Tribune office, as once, as once.

PARTNER WANTED-IN PRINTING BUSINESS Wish \$5,000 cash. If competent bookkeeper, collector, etc., can secure a good business. Address V 9, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ON EASY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, OR PORCESS, AS A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH to work on current wagons. Apply to-day to BARROWS & CARPENTER, SU LAN-M. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND FIT-ter in drawmaking; one using Taylors system professed. Address Z 74. Tribune office. WASTED SMALL PRESS FEEDER. MUST UN derstand press-feeding. Apply immediately in LAWRENCE. 250 West Randolphone. WANTED-A MAN TAILOR, ONE WHO UNDER WANTED-A MAN COOK FOR A BOARDING

Sorment Agracor 117 South Clark-st., Education 130. Emision with a state of the sta

WANTED-TEN GOOD GANVASSERS TO SELL.
Dive glass in the city; 230 day can be made.
Apply as Reom 23 Bryan Block.

WANTED-A GENTLEMAN TO ADVANCE SPOCESSA, and to act as agent and cashler for dramatic company. Address T 90, Tributes office.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN DENtistry; furnish good references. After first year
will pay wasses. DEL MCGRESNEY, 73 thark-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CARPET PORter; one who understands the business thoroughb. No taker need apply. MANDEL ESCO., 222 and
123 State-st. IN State-et.

WANTED-TO-DAY, TOUNG MAN WITH A LITtin measey to set as Treasurer for an entertainment
going to California. MANAGEE, 330 State-st., Room WANTED-MEN TO SELL PAINT-MARKING pencils and four new articles. American Novelty Company, 119 East Medison-at., Room 19:

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL
housewerk in a small family; miss lie a good cook
and fanudress; house brick and very convenient; will
pay liberally to a good girl, and don's want a goor one
at any price. Apply at 208 Fremont-st. (North Side),
between Weinster-ar, and Sopiliasts, or address W. O.
VAN ENELY, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Mon-WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIBL FOR GEN-eral honsework; references required; \$3 per week was inquire at 421 Faitos-M. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND froner; small family, 206 Ashland-av. WANTED-THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK and second-girl; must have good references, 1004 WANTED - A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE Work, Call after 2 h, at 190 North Dear-

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS AT WILSON BROS',, of and is Washington-st., up-stairs. WANTED-PIRST-CLASS SRIKT-IRONERS AT MANTED-A HOUSEREFFER NOT OVER as both; a permanen home if both are suited. Address with location, P 18, Tribune office.

WANTED-PAPER-BOXES-GIRLS TO MAKE boxes with fue; only good hands need apply. New York Paper-Box Company, 27 fast Washington. TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL EXNT THE whole of a new 2-story frame house. 10 Harvards., or will rent separately \$8 for first floor and \$7 for second. Inquire at 285 Western-av.

PO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BOOMS; best location in the city, for \$10 and \$15 per month, t 161 South Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS AT 282 WABASH-TO RENT-ROOMS FROM \$4 TO \$10 PER MONTH.

T Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange
Building. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Miscelimneous.

TO RENT-INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, WINDSOR, Ont. (opposite Detroit), furnished; 60 rooms, 5 partors, effice, bar, billiard-room; rent 82,000 quarterly in aivance. From view of Detroit River. Apply to CAMREN & CLEART, Attorneys, Windsor, Ont.

TO RENT-210 FEET DOCK AT NORTH-AV. Pridge; will rent low to good tenant. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Boom 49 Exchange Building. TO RENT-TWO OR THREE FINE LARGE LOFTS
With use of steam elevator: State-st., north of
Madison. JAMES McCAULEY, 103 and 108 State-st.

WANTED-TO BENT-TWO OR THREE FUR-mished rooms near Wabash-av, and Madison-st.; references given. B. 46. Tribane office. WANTED-TO BENT-WEST OR NORTH SIDE, unfurnished room; not above 35 per month. Ap-ply between 10 and 12 of 198 Lake-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., REAR CALUMET-AV.Suite of rooms, second floor, with superior board
there exposure: every convenience; location unsured. mouthern exposure: every convenience; location unampassed.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSS of excellent reoms, with beard, \$5 to \$7 per week restaurant communication tickets, 21 meals, \$4.

71 EAST MONROE-ST.—RECENTLY OPENED low prices. Rooms by day, week, or mouth.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR STATE with use of plano.

266 MICHIGAN-AV.—UNFURNISHED BAC couple at \$15 per week; references required.

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20 south Proria-St.—NUELY FURNISHE
20 rooms with first-class board, \$4.50 and \$5 per
week. A lady boarder wanted at a low price.

30 AND 30 WEST HARMSON ST.—GOOD BOAR

30 With room, \$5 per week. Ticket good 22 meak. A DAMS HOUSE—CORNER OF CLARK AND HAR-hourd and good 22 means, 48.

A DAMS HOUSE—CORNER OF CLARK AND HAR-hourd and good 25 per mooth and upwards; board and goods 35 per week and upwards. GYRUS FISHER, Proprietor.

N EVADA HOTEE, 168 AND 100 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-si.—First-class hoard reduced to 50 and 37 per week; two in a room, 35.30; translers, 61.50 per day.

OT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE, OPPOSITE PALM-rooms without board, 52 to 57 a week; rooms without board, 52 to 53 a week.

OARD-BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON NO Side, on Lassile-st, or Duarbort-sy, north of sy, preferred. Address W 90, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

UCTION SALES EVERY TUESDAY, THUE

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. BOOKASOPERS, Olerica, Oc., SELIABLE, Olerica, Oc., SELIABLE, Olerica, Oleri ITUATION WANTED-IN A RETAIL SHOE STO

Trudes.

Tru Conchinen, Temmsters, etc.
ITUATION WANTED-BY A COACHMAN OF LONG experience with horses and extringer; within directly this good reference. Address P. 98, Trib

Miscellamous.

ITUATION WANTED BY A COMPRIENT, EXperienced, and reliable mas, to have the care to
pulltings or any hind; perfect asteriaction
aranteed, Address Q 64, Tritume office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE. DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN a Brac-class boarding house, or will work in hotel. Call at 22 West Polis.

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CITYATION WANTED-BY A WELSH GIRL FOR the chine. 71 South Green-st. CITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE American giri to do general bossework in a private family. Call Tuesday of 600 Catumettav., back door.

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Deside of a good girl to assist in design graceral house.

WORK WILL PRESS ASSISTED BY AN EXPERIENCED
and competent second girl. Best of city references.

Can be seen as the campioyment room of the Woman's
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an learn of such an opportunity by addressing X 32. Tribune office.

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A MOUNTS SOO AND UPWARDS TO LOAN (
A real estate in Chicago and vicinity, and \$1,000
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100 DESIDABLE APPLICATIONS FOR FAR terest. Special inducements to borrowers on good Cheaso stry real estate. Insurance funds. DEAN FAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Deanborn-st. \$500 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN, AT 9 PER \$500 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN, AT 9 PER BUTLER. Room 27 Portland Block. 107 Dearborn 48.

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108 Dearborn-1.

108 Dearborn-1. 83.000 TO \$5.000 CASH IN A GOOD LEGITTmake from \$5,000 to \$50,000 to you can be safe and
make from \$5,000 to \$50,000 to you
from \$10.5 p. m., Room 12 Tribune Building.

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Room 30, 123 Lefalle-4. MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO FORM THE AL qualitance of a respectable gentleman, both willing and eithe to assist her in getting employment, where by she can care a tiving; references given. Address til, Tribune effect. 32, Tribuse essec.

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A their goods sold on commission in Texas. Colorado,
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house, first-class references required. Address X 3,
Tribuse offer. Tribune office.

DEWAND—IF THE BOY WHO BROUGHT TREE.
Tribune of St. Elizabeth—4. Senday eventrag will call
with it again he will receive reward.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT PREE!
An ingestious gem! Firty objects to find! Address.
with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffale, N. Y.

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second-band book-cash, facetium size. Address
with price, P 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SITTING DESS. J. W. FAT.
10 State-st. WANTED-STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, WILL
give splendid improved farm in Livingston of Ford
County, Il., in ascenage. T is, Tribune effect.
WANTED-Tr, BUY A LAUNDRY FOR CASH,
Address Y OF, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-FROM TRUCK, GOING FROM MICHIGA Southern depot to correr Madison and Mark str., five cases besides and shows, marked "C. B. Fax 4 Co." Ecward if left at store of C. H. FAligo & C LOST - A MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING to a Roard of Trade ticket and other papers worthless to apphoby Please return to Secretary's office, Board of Trade. L. NEGGASS. of Trude. L. NEUGASE.

I OST-ON SUNDAY MORNINGO, NEAR CORETY
Hodyltai, Wood and Harricon-ste., a little black and
tan territor don, female: care and tail cuty white soul
on nucle. Liberal reward if returned to sou West Merroe-se.

I ost-ex REWARD-ON WEST SIDE, MONDAY
Ungive-ex-or control of money amounting from \$20 to \$80.

Will give-ex-or return of same to 38 Handon-from \$40.

S. REWARD FOR HETURN OF A PACKAGE OF
ON these hooks lost somewhere on Madison-si, or in
Nadison-si, our. A, & BARNES & CO., 115 State-or. © 10 REWARD LOWY - A MEDIUM-SIMED NEW 10 foundland dog. The above reward will be pai as returning the same so 189 South Clark-et., erocket store. SIOO REWARD WILL ES PAID AND EN SIOO questions asked if the goods stoles from store 510 West Madison et. are brought back to the course at No. 200 Milwanise av. I NOTHERSHIZE SIOO-1 WILL PAY THE ABOVE BEWARD AN ENGLISH ON Questions asked for the peturn of my water takes from my pocked on West Madison et. car fitted might, Jan. 14; gold stems winder; independent second No. 62, 688. J. S. TILLINGHAST, 142 East Kingle-st

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINS the every state and Territory for incompatibility.

SPORMATION WANTED NAMABET BURFA and Bridge Marphy and B and II year mach vely. Any information concerning them will handred the burgary of the concerning them will handred the burgary of the concerning them will be according to the concerning them will be according to the concerning them.

"False and True. FYOR Information worth thousand

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS. New Chicago Theatre. t, between Lake and Randolph. Le Con-encuve, the Prestidigitateur.

Haverly's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle. En Miss Effic Elisier. "As You Like It."

McVicker's Theatre-reet, between Dearborn and State Maggie Mitchell. "Mignon." SOCIETY MEETINGS

SHLAR LODGE, No. 303, A. F. and A. M.—Regu meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'cloc p, in their hall, 78 Monroe-st., for work on the M Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 941@95.

Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House Committee yes-terday, and denied in toto the testimony of Mappox, Pickerr, and Littlefield, and, so far as he was permitted by Mr. Field, explained the letter written to Senator West.

Two bills were yesterday introduced in the Illinois Legislature which, if passed, will reach two classes of offenders not now adequately provided for in the statutes. first provides for the abolition of the pres-ent Board of Commissioners of Cook County and the election of a new Board in April next, and the second provides that wife-beat-ers shall be punished by public whipping on

A number of important decisions by the Illinois Supreme Court are printed in our columns this morning, among them several which sustain various tax assessments for 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874. As the question involved in the cases decided are fighters have relied upon to resist the pay-ment of their taxes, there is occasion for general rejoicing at their discomfiture.

The Common Council yesterday passed an ordinance enlarging the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Health in reference to the measures necessary to be enforced in case of existing or impending infectious, pestilential, or epidemic disease, such as the disinfection of premises, the posting of lacards, the isolation of persons suffering rom small-pox, scarlet fever, etc., the abate ment of nuisances and dangerous conditions of filth, and the general enforcement of such precentions as may be necessary. The ordinance is none too stringent or too broad in the authority it conveys to meet the present and future emergencies. Its vigorous en-

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, in his argum vest rday before the Electoral Commission seems to have once more lapsed into his unfortunate tendency to indulge in extravsgant and indecorous forms of expression. He so far forgot the courtesy due to those members of the Commission who, being Republicans, differ with his estimate of the merits of the Presidential controversy, as to declare that no man with the faculty of blushing could look an honest man in the face and assert that HAYES was entitled to the Electoral vote of Florida, and that every decent man in the country believes that THIDEN is fairly elected. To such of the Republican Set and Representatives as have repeatedly de-clared their belief that HAYES is entitled to the vote of Florida and that HAYES is fairly elected,-and we believe that every one of to these gentlemen the language of Mr. O'Conor was a positive insult, for which he should have been promptly rebuked. The statement was doubly offensive in that it was both insulting and untrue.

Early in the session, the Illinois House passed a joint resolution requesting Congress to remonetize silver coin. The resolution went through by "a large majority," but it slept in the pocket or pigeon-hole of the Senate Committee until yesterday, when it was presented to the Senate. That body passed it by a unanimous vote. We are sat-sfied that nineteen-twentieths of the people of Illinois, irrespective of party, desire the silver dollar remonstized and made a full legal-tender for everything. And then they want the mints to be set at work coining all the bullion into silver dollars that may be brought to them by the peo-ple. Senators Logan and Occaser cannot employ themselves more usefully and acceptably than to call up the BLAND bill and insist upon having the ayes and noes on it. The Finance Committee of the Senate consists of SHERMAN, MORRILL, of Vermont, FERRY, of Michigan, FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, Logan, of Illinois, Bourwell, of Massachusetts, Jones, of Nevada, BAYARD, of Delaware, and KERNAN, of New York. If this Committee will not move in the matter, they should be called on by resolution to report. It is well understood that the gold clique intend to choke off action until the end of the session and adjourn without doing anything. Shekman seems to be at the head of this conspiracy. Logan and Occaser ought to buildoze him a little.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, with fair activity in the leading departments. Mess pork closed 22 to per bri higher, at \$16.30 cash and \$16.45 for March. Lard closed 15c per 100 fbs higher, at \$10.82 cash and \$10.92 co. 10.95 for March. Mests closed firmer, at 6c 10.95 for March. Mests closed firmer, at 6c for shoulders, boxed; 8½c for short-ribs; and 8½c for short-clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed 1½c higher, at \$1.29½ for February and \$1.29½ for March. Corn closed ½c higher, at 4½c cash and 47½c lectors; and generally to decide judicially for May. Oats closed ½c higher, at 85½c

cash and 36c for March, Rye was dull at 68@69c. Barley closed firm, at 59c for February and 58 c for March. Hogs were in firm at \$5.70@6.50. Cattle were in good demand and were firmer. Sheep were wit change—quoted at \$3.00@5.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.62

The main features of yesterday's process ngs before the Electoral Com the arguments of the two great New York lawyers, WILLIAM M. EVARTS and CHARLES O'Conos, on the question of the admissibility of evidence in the consideration of the Flor ida case. Mr. Evarra, appearing as the lead-ing counsel on the Republican side, directed his efforts largely in the showing that the Electoral Tribunal, under the powers conferred upon it by the law calling it into existence, is in no sense a court posses ing plenary judicial power, and canno adopt methods of trial for determining the rights of individuals. He maintained that the Commission can only go behind the Governor's certificate so far as to ascertain the basis of the fact certified—that is, the result as ascertained and declared by the State Board of Canvassers. To go further than the inquiry as to how every man voted at the election. Regarding the claim of ineligibility on the part of one of the Florida Electors, i was argued that the State Board of Canvassers had passed upon that question, and after an examination into the facts had declared the Elector eligible; therefore the Commi sion, having no authority to go behind that decision, must regard it as final. Mr. EVARTS argument is spoken of as one of his ablest and most convincing efforts, his view of the powers and duties of the Commission being set forth with great clearness and force.

We have already commented in some detail upon the personal characteristics of the eminent Democratic reformer Lettle-FIELD, who stole the returns of Vernon County. It now appears, however, that we failed to exhaust the catalogue of his virtues The Washington Republican of yesterday morning contains an affidavit from Donald McMickle, to the effect that one Speaking, an uncle of Littlefield, endeavored to bribe him to steal the original returns from the archives of the Returning Board, which were to be altered in the interests of the Democracy by his precious nephew. Furthermore, CHARLES T. FRANK, the chief canvasser of the Fourth Ward in the Parish of New Orleans, makes his affidavit that Lit-TLEFIELD offered to sell him 3,000 fraudulen naturalization papers for a dollar each, and threatened to sell to the Democrats if the Republicans did not take the stock. As no nony affecting the character of his witnesses or refuting their infamous falsehoods is allowed by Tween's lawyer, this kind of evidence can only find its way to the public through the columns of the newspapers, but it none the less carries its comments up the character of the witnesses summon the lawyer of FISK and Tween, and upon the manner of practice of the Old Bailey attorney sent to Washington by TILDEN to snub Bris Morrison and take charge of Demo-

COUNTING THE VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
WAUKBSRA, Wis., Feb. 4. -In your paper of to day, as to the power of the President of the Senate in counting the Electoral vote, among other things you say, as to the vote of Oregon: "He would then have to count the only certificate from that State attested by the Governor, and this would have admitted the CRONIN vote, and TILDEN would

be elected." Let us see. Concede— First—The Governor's certificate shows Mr. Croxin and two others to possess the right to cast the vote of the State, and here ends its virtue in

It would rather seem that there was quite as heavy an exercise of judicial power in the President of the Senate determining Mr. CRONIN'S was as that of the other two. Fourth—The reading of the record simply calls

the accountant to work, and you may call both ministerial if you like. Yours truly,
SAMUEL A. RANDLES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has never said nor admitted that the Cronin vote from Oregon ought to be counted; on the contrary, to count that vote it has claimed would be an outrage upon the people of Oregon and of the United States, which would forever disgrace the man who would accept the Presilency by virtue of that vote. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not unmindful, however, that that vote is contained in the only record purporting to be of the proceedings of the Electors which includes the certificate of the Governor. If the President of the Senate were made by the Constitution or by law the sole arbiter of what votes should be counted and what should not be counted, then he, as has occurred on several occasions when he was himself a candidate, would have the power to count the votes to accomplish any esult he might desire. The power over the counting of the votes-the power to direct what should be and what should not b counted-rests with Congress, and, until this time, there has been no difficulty in time, there has been no difficulty in exercising that power, because the general result would not be changed whichever way the disputed votes were recorded. Now, the result of the election depends on the way these disputed votes shall be counted, and, the two Houses being opposed, no agreement was possible in framing any joint direction how the contesting returns should be recorded. In no termined a question of contested vote, unless previously ordered and directed by the con current resolution of the two Houses. His duty has been to open the certificates, and directed by the previous orders of the two Houses. On the theory that, in the abse of any directions from Congress, the Presi-dent of the Senate might count the votes he would act purely as a ministerial officer bound by the letter of the law, which in-forms him that the Governor's certificate as to who had been appointed Electors was prima facie evidence of that fact. The President of the Senate, in every one of the thirty-eight returns, would find this certificate of the Governor informing him who had been appointed Electors. Following this, the President of the Senate would find the Governor's certificate full authority to him to count the returns from all the States, except, according to our correspondent from Waukesha, Wis., in the case of Oregon. Wankesha, Wis., in the case of Oregon. In that case it is claimed he would have to convert himself into a court, and consider and decide the question whether the Governor of Oregon had any authority to declare CRONIN an Elector; and whether the Governor and the court of the cou

fied to the truth or not. In reaching a decision on this question he would receive and weigh the testimony of all other persons, weigh the testimony of all other personand thus judicially decide questions of and fact, to overturn the prima facie case presented on the returns. The Republicans have a prima facia case in the vote of Florida, because the record of the Repu Electors is certified by the Governor, and the President of the Senate would have to abid by that prima facie case, whether it be in Florida, Louisiana, or Oregon. He could not go behind that record to decide ques tions of law or of fact any more in the one case than in the other, and had he done so had he undertaken to exercise judicial powers, the House of Representatives, prepared for such an emergency, would elect Tilden immediately. It was because Con-gress could not reach an agreement as to how these votes should be counted, and be-cause the President of the Senate had no authority, as a court, to set aside the record in the Oregon case, that it was necessary to organize a tribunal clothed with the very power which the President of the Senate lacked, to set aside this prima facie case in Oregon, and give the whole vote of that State to HAYES. Despite the notorious wrong perpetrated in the Oregon case, there was no way to avoid it, Congress having made no law or rule for counting the votes except by creating a court having the power to determine all questions both of law and

The law of Congress of 1792, as amended in 1873, on the subject of certificates, reads: The Electors shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice-President, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the fiels of the Electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the Executive of the State.

CRONIN, in this case, having the certificate of his election, appointed another Elector, and the two appointed a third. This action was reported to the Executive of Oregon and that officer furnished them a certific that the persons thus appointed were the Electors of the State. The filling of vacancies in the Electoral College of a State is nothing unusual; it happens at every elec-tion, and the filling of the vacancies is invariably attested by the direction of the Ex-

ecutive of the State. A STATE COURT OF ARBITRATION. Among all the schemes devised for the re-lief of the Cook County Courts from the excessive strain upon their dockets and the unvoidable hindrance to the quick disposition of litigation, THE TRIBUNE'S suggestion that a Court of Arbitration be established seems o have met with most favor. It will cer tainly answer the main purpose of affording peedier relief to litigants, and it is the more desirable because this purpose is attained without adding anything to the complication of the legal machinery. There is reason to believe from experience with the same plan lsewhere that, instead of encouraging and ncreasing litigation, it will promote a disposition to settle private, and particularly commercial, disputes by reference and com promise. For the purpose of giving the proposition a practical shape, Mr. C. C. Bonner has prepared the text of a bill in-tended to include all the necessary regulations for such a tribunal as has been suggested. The bill is short, and should command the attention of the Legislature. It merely sets forth the general purpose, and provides that the Circuit Court of every county shall appoint at least one fit person to act as Arbitrator for the hearing of any action at law that may be submitted to him by the agreement of the contesting parties, and that the Circuit Judges may upon application appoint other fit persons for the same duties. The Court of Arbitration is thus made subordinate to, as well as a part is made by these men.

Third—Which is this record,—that made by one of, the machinery of the Circuit Court. The edings before the Arbitrator are reble to the rules and practice of the Circuit Court, which is authorized to issue summons and compel the attendance of witnesses before the Arbitrator in the same manner as in Court. It is required of the Arbitra-

quired to be as nearly as possible conformator, who may or may not have jury, according to the agreement of the parties, to make a statement of the material facts and the judgment, whereupon the Circuit Court shall enter the decree, which is final except as subject to appeal or writ of error, as in causes heard before the Court. The advice or instructions of the Court may be asked by the Arbitrator at any time. The compensation of the Arbitrator shall be greed upon and paid by the litigants, or, in he absence of agreement between them, fixed by the Court, with such additional sun out of the County Treasury as the Judge may award, in view of the saving of expense to the county. It is possible some limit of compensation ought to be stipulated in the bill, as its purpose would be defeated if the Arbitrator's fees were not gauged by those paid to a court rather than those of an attorney. The establishment of these courts in Cook County would afford immediate relief

to the overcrowded dockets, and would cer-

tainly remove all cause for complaint, for if they alone would be responsible for further THE COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATES. Comptroller FARWELL yesterday submitted his revision of the estimates of the Departnents for the current city expenses of the year 1877, along with the appropriations asked for other purposes. It is gratifying to note that his recommendations are in comnote that his recommendations are in com-plete sympathy with the spirit of retrenchnent inaugurated by the present Cooncil, the continued application of which is exacted by the taxpayers. The estimates for he year 1876 were \$4,828,000; but, owing to the change in the date of the fiscal year, hese were for nine months only, or at the rate of over \$6,000,000 for the full year, or more than \$100,000 in excess of the previous year. The total estimates for 1877 are only \$3,879,703, or over \$2,000,000 less than the rate for last year. Of course the Council last year cut down Comptroller HAYES' estiast year cut down Comptroller Hayes' esti-nates ruthlessly, but still \$4,044,859 were ctually appropriated for the nine months, or at the rate of over \$5,000,000 for an entire year, so that the actual appropriations were more than a million dollars in excess of the estimates for this year. This year's estimates would be even smaller, if they did not include appropriations for the completion of the Ful-lerton avenue conduit and for raising buildings at the Milwankee avenue viaduct, which may properly be called deficiency appropriations as items belonging to previous years. They are also swotlen \$250,000, which is to be applied in reducing the floating indebted-

ness that has accumulated from the failure to collect the full amount of the tax-levy of pre-

vious years; this is the same amount as was

appropriated in 1876, and not any less than fairness to the holders of old certificates and

the good credit of the city demand.
While the estimates for the Dep

tant, as a rule, the Comptroller has applied the knife in most cases. The estimate of \$21,000 for the Department of Buildings he has very properly reduced to \$8,000; the sum actually appropropriated for nine months of last year was \$11,525. The sum of \$868, 751 was asked for the Public Works Department, and has been out down by the Comp-troller to \$661,662; the appropriation for the nine months of last year was \$528,335, but this omitted the Fullerton avenue conduit, which may require \$250,000 for com-pletion. The Police Department asked for \$564,398, which was on a basis of a force increased to the proportions prior to the reduc-tion by the present Council, but the Comp-troller recommends only \$550,000, which is only \$26,000 in excess of the apprononths in 1876. The Fire Department estimates were \$581,445 for the present year as against an actual appropriation of \$407,925 for nine months last year, but the Comp-troller puts the sum down to \$500,000, which is on about the same basis as last year's appropriations. The excellent record Chicago year past does not reveal any necessity for an increase of expense in that Department. For the lighting of the streets, the Comptroller estimates \$300,000 as against an actual appro-priation of \$500,000 for nine months last year. This important reduction is based upn a continuation of the present time-table for lighting and extinguishing the lamps, on three-feet burners instead of five-feet burners formerly used, and on the ultimate acquiescence of the West Side Company in about the same rates paid the other Company. For the schools the Comptroller recomme an appropriation of \$400,000, which, in adlition to the revenue of that Department from rents, interest, and State dividend, will give from \$600,000 to \$625,000 for the support of the schools during the year.

Among the items of interest in the report is the showing that the old city certificates have been reduced to \$1,111,890, which is only about one-third the amount at the time the present City Government assumed control of affairs. There are \$2,045,-893 of the new revenue warrants, but these are drawn against the uncollected taxes for 1876, which amount to double as much, and they are therefore abundantly provided for. Of course, it is not possible to avoid this practice until there shall be such amendment of the revenue laws as will provide more prompt and efficient collection of taxes, and nable the city to obtain at least a portion of the taxes of the current year before expending the appropriations. Strict economy has saved \$1,619,990 of expended appropriations from the extravagant levy of last year. On the whole, the statement made by the Comptroller is by far the most satisfactory that Chicago taxpayers have seen for many years. It is also comforting to feel assured that the estimates, economical as they seem to be throughout, will go before a Council fully disposed to scrutinize them, and still further reduce them if compatible with the interests of the city.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY. Once more the situation in European Tur-key grows warlike, and what seemed, immediately after the adjournment of the Conerence, to be a back-down upon the part of Russia, now appears to be a masterly Fabian policy to gain time, which meanwhi will prove almost as disastrous to the Turks as an active campaign, besides being ruin ously expensive. The announcement that Prince GORTSCHAROFF had retired, or was about to retire, from the Russian Cabinet seems to have been entirely unfounded, as he has just issued a very significant circular to all the guaranteeing Powers, which, in plain English, asks them what they are going to do about the Porte's refusal to accede to their unanimous demand. In sending this ed deference to the other Powers,-unexpected because in the Moscow speech the Czar boldly declared that Russia was prepared behalf, and would do so if the Porte refused the ultimatum. Prince Gorrs-CHAKOFF, however, now takes the ground that as Europe, by its united diplomatic action, has shown an interest in the Eastern question, and a desire for the maintenance of peace, and has recognized it to be a duty as well as a right to co-operate for that end, the Russian Government can do no less than ascertain what attitude they are likely to observe towards Turkey before it makes its own decision.

Undoubtedly the only apprehension felt by Russia is with regard to the possible course of Austria. England has over and over again affirmed her determination to merely hold herself free to guard her own interests. She has washed her hands of the Turk. If there were any indignity in the Porte's refusal of the propositions of the Conference, the weight of that indignity falls upon England, as England proposed the Conference, and drew up the basis upon which it was to meet, after the Berlin memorandum had been rejected. There is no danger therefor that England will interfere in a Russo-Turkish war, as she did in the days of the Crimea, unless her own interests should be exposed. Germany is desirous of war, first, ecause of her own natural hatred of the Turk, and second, because it would bring about a general confusion, in which the farsighted BISMARCK would have an opportunity of carrying out his ulterior designs with reference to France and Holland, and possibly the Germanic provinces of Austria, and it is with this end in view that Germany is continually urging Austria to join hands with Russia. The declaration of the Allgemeine Zeitung, that "this understanding should not only extend to what is not to be done, but to what is to be," and that "the allied Emperors must prepare resolutions to show that three mighty sovereigns have not joined hand only for theoretical speculations and festive meetings," reflects the tone of the by Gen. IGNATIEFF, who returned home by way of Vienna. Austria has sixteen mill-lions of the Sclavic race sympathizing with their kinsiaen in Turkey, but her Hungarian their kinsinen in Turkey, but her Hungarian and German influences are opposed to the Russians. Whether these influences will be resisted by the Government remains to be seen, but it is not improbable that an alliance with Russia, with the certainty of Turkish spoils for her reward, will be deemed preferable to the bitter hostility of Russia, the coolness of Germany, and the absolute impossibility that she can much longer help

propositifity that she can much longer neap prop up the rotten Empire of Turkey. Pending the answers of the Powers, Russia is pursuing a policy tending to still further exhaust the Turks. Holding a powerful army on her borders near the Pruth, and ready to cross it at any time, the Turks are

alizing state of doubt and uncertain Meanwhile it adds to the Turkish dep favorable opinion of the guarantees demande of Servia, and that Servia herself has rejected

We published yesterday a compiled statement of the debts of fifty cities in Illinois The statement compares the debts, population, valuation of property of these cities in 1866 with the same in 1876. The compari-

Value of property .\$49, 398, 000 \$108, 909, 000
Population . 252, 574 387, 250
Amount of debt . 22, 340, 548 \$0,075, 731
Tax levied . 307, 624 1, 784, 092
Twelve of these cities have no debt, but the others have a municipal debt exceeding 6 per cent of the taxable value of the property within their limits. The increase in property is 120 per cent; in population, 534 per cent; in debt, 160 per cent; and in amount of annual tax, 110 per cent. Population and value of property have not by any means kept step with the increase of debt or the increase in annual taxation.

But these figures indicate very imperfectly

the extent of municipal debts, or even of the tax charge upon the people of these cities. In every county there is a county government, a city government, a town govern-ment, and school district governments Each of these organizations can create and has a debt. Thus the people of Chicago have a city debt; they are also chargeable with a share, six-sevenths, of the county debt; they are also chargeable with town debts, and park district debts. Each one of these debts may be made equal to 5 per cent of the value of the taxable property therein, and thus the debt may be run up to an aggregate limit of 12 or even a greater per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property of the city. All these cities given in the list published yesterday are also indebted and taxed for county purposes, and for town purposes, and for other local purposes, besides responsible for all the debts of these other corporations.

There have been efforts made for many years to have a record furnished to the office of the Auditor or Secretary of State of all the indebtedness incurred by the municipa ties in the State, but the class of people inerested in creating such debts have always been able to defeat any legislation looking to that end. What is wanted is a brief law requiring all county, city, town, district, and all other authorities, to report annually to the Secretary of State the total amount of all the outstanding indebtedness of such municipal governments, giving the date of the obligation, its general purpose, the rate of interest, and when the same is payable; and requiring them, whenever any new or additional debt is incurred, to make a report thereof to the State officer. The State has authority to require these re

ports, and, once made, the record can be kept up at very little annual cost. Five hundred dollars will be ample to cover the whole cost of the first report.

We trust this Legislature will not omit the ssage of this long-needed law. It has been

urged as important by all Governors and by

the State officers, and it should no longer be neglected or postponed. THE COPPERAS-CREEK DAM. In 1873 the construction of a lock and dam on the Illinois River, at Copperas Creek, about fourteen miles below Pekin, was author zed by the Legislature, but it remains uno pleted owing to a deficiency in the approriations. A bill has now been introdu to set aside about \$50,000, in addition to the unexpended balance of the River Improvement Fund, which will suffice to finish hundred miles of river navigation to the State, and give a new outlet by water to some of the richest counties in the State like Stark, Marshall, Peoria, Woodford Tazewell, Knox, McLean, Fulton, and Mason. The canal ends at LaSalle. The present look at Henry, about thirty-four miles below LaSalle, has made that portion of the Illinois River practically an extension of the canal. The locks in process of construction at Copperas Creek, twenty-four miles below Peoria, adds over seventy miles more, and takes in the two im portant towns of Peoria and Pekin. As we go south, the river navigation improves, and probably not more than one additional lock, about 100 miles below that at Copperas Creek, will be needed to make the entire river navigable, and give all the central portion of the State the advantage of water eral months of the year, when the rich cornregion will not be at the mercy of railroad mbinations. An effort was made in th Legislature two years ago, but failed, to pro cure the necessary appropriation to complete the Copperas Creek dam. We hope that neither a misunderstanding of its im-portance nor sectional opposition will be permitted to bring about the same result this year. The bill provides that the work shall be done during the year 1877, and paid for only as it is actually done and certified to be the Superintending Engineer, the aggregate expenditure not to exceed \$51,453. In addiion to the great benefit that will accrue to

pay all the money it is proposed to expend n the improvement. This little table of imports is suggestive showing that we are buying less merchandise from abroad, but receiving more specie

the farming and commercial interests of the

interior of the State, the cost of the work

will be a good investment, since there is not a reasonable doubt that within two seasons at most the canal tolls will be sufficiently

ncreased by the enlarged navigation to re-

Imports: 1876. Decrease. Merch'se. \$420, 612, 706 \$503, 910, 181 \$76, 307, 475 Specia... 34, 479, 397 22, 775, 940 11, 703, 448 Total .. \$461, 092, 103 \$525, 786, 130 \$64, 694, 927 The decrease of goods exceeded \$76,000,000 as compared with the previous year, whereas the imports of coin increase nearly \$12,000,000. The comparison of exports in as follows for the last two calendar years,

Tot. g'ds .\$590, 692, 783 \$510, 947, 492 \$79, 674, 361 Specie ... 56, 354, 465 79, 303, 514 22, 949, 046

Total ... 3040, 976, 248 \$500, 250, 956 \$56, 725, 312

Here we find an increase of exports of products for 1876 over 75 of seventy-sight and a half millions, whereas the export of coin is twenty-three millions less; but during the last six months, between July 1 and Jan. 1, the imports of coin have actually 1 and Jan. 1, the imports of coin have actually acceded the exports thereof by \$6,192,147. During this period our mines produced coin at the rate of any eight millions a month, so there must be between afty and sixty millions more coin in this country now than there

was on the 1st of July last. Something mus e done to make this idle coi late as money and thereby put new life into the aluggish, half-paralyzed arteries of in-dustry and enterprise. That is all that is wanting to make times grow better and soon

Our readers may remember the discussion the papers two or three years ago in regather the alleged feasibility of constructing a constructing and the second y bed of an old lake, and thereby pros rtility of a part of the desert. It see dry bed of an old lake, and ther fertility of a part of the desert. It seems from
the foreign papers that the surveys begun by
the French Commission under Capt. ROUDAIRE,
in 1873, and continued from time to time till
last summer, establish the fact that, by the construction of a main canal about twelve miles
long, from the Gulf of Gabes to the nearest
basin, a large desert tract of some 4,200 square
miles south of Algeria would be submerged.
The mean depth of this inland sea in the midst
of Sahara would be about nineteen feet, and
toward the west and southwest the configuration of the land is such as to make good harborage for vessels of heavy tonnage. The eleva-tion of land to be cut through is about fitty feet at the deepest place, and for most of the distance the digging is only dry sand: The advantages anticipated are. first, climatic, inducing moisture and precipitating the evapora-tion from the Mediterranean now prevented from reaching the interior by the authority.

inducing moisture and precipitating the evaporation from the Mediterranean now prevented from
reaching the interior by the southern slope of the
Atlas Mountains; and, second, commercial,
through converting the arid shores of the desert
into fertile lands, and furnishing a convenient
highway for the nearer portions of Central Africato the Mediterranean. Mr. FERDINAND DE LESsurs, who has already witnessed similar results
from the filing of the Bitter Lakes in the line of
the Suen Canal, confirms the opinion of Capt. RouDAINS that the enterprise is practicable. The cases
of cultivated ground scattered here and there will
not be submerged in case of the inundation, but
will become islands. Another great area of arid
desert lying in Tunisian territory is also capable
of submersion in connection with the other and
principal canal.

Among recent deaths which have occurred are those of Bishop DANIEL MUSSER, of the Re-formed Mennonite Church, son-in-law of Bishop HERT, the founder of that Church; of Timo-LEON-CHARLES DE NEFF, one of the foremost of Russian painters; of Pierro Magni, the Italian sculptor, well known by his statues of "Da-vid" and "Socrates"; of ALFRED SMEE, the surgeon to the Bank of England, who was one of the most scientific men in England, and who has been known to the world of science for many years by his treatises on electro-metal-lurgy and his work "Electro-Biology," in which GRIGOROVICE, the great Sclavonic scholar of Russia, who has published a large number of works devoted to the literature and general cul-ture of the Slavs; and of EDWARD DYAS, for merly a noted comedian of the old English school, and the father of Miss ADA DYAS, the vell-known actress. The New York World says

of him:

Mr. By As came to this country with his daugh
in 1873. He was a member of the Savage Clul
Losdon, and thus entitled in this country to
privileges of the Lotos Club. When Miss Dy As
cided to remain here he, in October, 1874, join
that Club. He made no professional appearsant
this city, but played Sir Oliver Surface at the
ceum, last winter, in Mrs. Sucon's charity p
formance, and occasionally appeared in priv ceum, last winter, in Mrs. Shook's charity per-formance, and occasionally appeared in private theatricals and for charitable purposes. He played, however, an engagement as Sir Oliver Surface at the Brooklyn Theatre in October last. He was ex-perienced in many roles after the manner of the old school. He was a cyclopsedia of dramatic in-formation and full of genial anecdots.

written by Charles O'Conon in which was con-tained the statement that the Republican party lifted a drunken Democrat out of the gutters of Galena, and, after besmearing him with the blood of his countrymen, set him up in the Presidential office as a Moloch to be worshiped. It was an infamous, gratuitous, and brutal statement, and was all the more shocking comng from the pen of such a man as CHARLI O'CONOR. What CHARLES O'CONOR now thinks of himself may be inferred from the following

or himself may be interred from the following Washington dispatch:

Charles O'Coxon, the venerable lawyer and counsel for Thioms, called upon the President today to pay his respects and to apologize for the letter written many years ago reflecting upon Gen. Grant, which was published for the first time last summer. Mr. O'Coxon said that he had arrived at an advanced age; that he did not wish to die leaving behind him over his own signature what he now believed to be a libel upon a great name; and he believed to be a libel upon a great name; and he ing behind him over his own signature what he now believed to be a libel upon a great name; and he begged the President, in all sincerity, to forget the letter, and to consider this voluntary and friendly vitef, and to consider this voluntary and friendly vitef, and to consider this voluntary and friendly cluster has been supported by the President in the spirit in which he came.

The weatlenge of the President has done all

that now lays in his power to make reparation for his atrocious utterance. He has made the amende honorable. The chief credit, however, belongs to the President for consenting to refamous libel upon him.

Here are a couple of instructive tables for those who have any knowledge of commercial sta-tistics. They are taken from the late returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the year past. The first table shows the exports of the last eight

Dom. and for-prod and male. Specie. Total. 3500, 621, 783 356, 154, 465 3446, 976, 248 510, 947, 292 79, 903, 514 690, 250, 936 562, 873, 098 70, 727, 075 640, 600, 173 500, 199, 554 60, 592, 497 506, 792, 051 419, 594, 239 95, 562, 413 515, 149, 682 460, 352, 088 77, 440, 470 537, 792, 553 403, 486, 172 80, 950, 725 484, 438, 897 338, 946, 068 56, 785, 991 393, 731, 989 The following is a comparative showing of the imports of merchandise and specie respectively for the last eight calendar years:

There is an innocent, facetious malice in the

never-that is to say, is not habitually and

York Times playfully bites its neighbor across the way thusly:

The Tribuse thinks that the loans of life-insurance companies upon farms or city property have been made "upon margins so liberal as to carry them safely over times of commercial distress like the present, without need for slaughter under foreclosure sales." This opinion would have somewhat more value were the wish not father to the thought. The Tribusas Building, for example, is understood to be mortgaged to the amount of \$450,000. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments value the building at \$400,000. Assuming that this extraordinary structure has any calculable market value, and that the taxable valuation falls somewhat short of that amount, there is still a chance that the building would not be slaughtered under a foreclosure sale. It would no doubt be exceedingly difficult to find any person foolish enough to pay the amount of the mortgage for Jax Gould's remarkable monument to Honacu Green, and the same cannot continue always. "Still, after making all possible allowance on that score, it is hard to say where the mortgageor in this case finds his "Hiberal margin."

The New York Tribune Almanac for 1877. The New York Tribuse Almanse for 1877, which was prepared by the noted political statistician, Edward McPherson, is a most excellent annual,—better, we think, by far than any of its predecessors. It contains much more useful matter and is more systematically compiled. The election tables are alphabetically arranged, and are very comprehensive and complete. No politician can safely get along without a copy.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have purchased the stereotype plates and copyright of the entire series of Worcester's Dictionaries, seven in number, and will hereafter publish them.

Mr. William W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, is 78 years old. He is the son of an Irishman. After falling as a merchant, he became a banker in 1840, and laid the foundation of his fortune when he was the financial agent of the Government during the Mexican war.

friends. One of them recently sent to a Hartford paper the report of a private conversation with him, in which he was made to say some pretty hard things about Mr. Dawfin. The article, in a man-gled condition, got into the Scotch newspapers;

Salvini, the actor, married in a very re

packet to a poor sewing-girl in Louison. He and loved. She became his wife, and, as the a treas of his splendid mansion, is now treated a the distinction due a Princess.

When a captious critic informed Strans that beautiful Danube was never bine, the author of immortal waits replied that he was well awars the circumstance, but he must have a post title. "The Beautiful Yellow Danube" or "Beautiful Green Danube" would never do.
Alexander Bain, the inventor of the clee magnetic telegraph, died, as already notice.

were passed in poverty at the Home near Glasgow. He should not be co the other Alexander Bain, also rece who was a distinguished philosophe:

The Ber. Dr. Samuel C. Bartlett, of lately elected President of Dartmouth (credited by the Springfield Republicas scent from the well-known Bartlett family of Stopham, Sussex County, Engfamily is traced back to the Conquismobly represented at Politiers and Copresent head of the family is a Colonel ber of Parliament. Walter B. Barttelot.

The Paris correspondent of the Nation and "Mme. De Stael. a daughter-in-law of Corina, dead. Under her hospitalities the chaisan of Capet continued to be a focus of literary sociafter the death of the celebrated owner. The chaisan is bequeathed to the Comtesse d'Haus-ville, sister of the present Duc and Abba Broglie, a lady eminent in French Protests circles—like the late Mme. De Stael herself-spiety and charity. piety and charity.

plety and charity.

The Baptists are agitating the questit will be possible to provide elephant sionaries in India. A band of these n sionaries in India. A band of these noble misual caparisoned with the regalia associated with the in the American mind, and trained to kneel at do votional exercises, and otherwise conduct them solves in a pious manner, would be an imposingist. And, some thousands of years hence, in native records might tell of the wonders that we worked by these simple men and educated heads. The Rev. C. P. McCarthy, a Universalist deep man in the East. heavest. man in the East, brought to a sn deliberations of an ecclesiastical ized to try him by announcing

prosecute for elander every winess falsely against him. This was like chunk of old red sandstone which do society on the Stanislaw; for it was multted that an seciesiastical court from the was excluded would be a delusion ais place is more than a variety the heatre which is in the marn de business. The Athenseum, it is well best establishment of its kind in An do not see how it can be maintained

"Jennie June" writes in an ecsistic way of the new book "The Annals of a Baby," which at thinks is far superior to Mr. Habberton's work The anthor is unknown, but is supposed as he person of high literary atta imments. His work is the exact antithesis of Habberton's, the form being subjective and the latter objective. The "annals" describe with grace and sweetness the influence of a baby newly born into a family cosposed of many members and diversified bracks who for many years have had no baby in the midst. There are both pathos and humor in thittle volume, and "Jennie June" are it is shameful such a book should be put in paper come and sell for only 50 cents.

Bible-learning is not widely premiest is to "Jennie June" writes in an ac

Bible-learning is not widely prevalent office of the Louisville Courser-lourned most of the writing seems to be done sherry and champagne, or some other fluoristations. It is astonishing to see fluoritial newspaper a paragraph on Adam a closing with this sentiment: "If Mill closing with this sentiment: "If ireamed of the mischief he was doing hat apple and snake story in 'Para-would have told it a little different

The Graphic has discovered the real popularly and erroneously attributed to G Keenan. They are, it appears, the joint affect Miss Braddon and Ned Buntline. "Edward is the ideas, and Mary, Elizabeth throws in the jectives." The same paper prints the followitem of current interest: "Dr. Beebe, of Caulous will feel hadly now the other doctors have not shled a resolution at him for publishing the that he has found the sulpho-carbolate so prevention and cure of scarlet fewer and diptible. He ought to have kept the matter a security made money out of it. Strange how indice even doctors will sometimes be."

Humans people in Boston have been should the performances of an infant-prodigy named it ry Shannon, aged 7 years, who has messal more than 1,000 pleces and has been taught to cite them. One evening a gentleman ross is audience and protested against the performancy in the performancy of the prodigy arose and when the prodigy arose and we have the prodigular and prodiging the prodict of the prodigular and prodict of the pr

saying that the boy was fired and nervousupon the father of the prodigy arose sat
teered the usual statements on his behalf,
affair has brought to mind the sad fate of 'Americus," who played marvelously on a 'fa
a concert troupe a few years ago. His p
and promising young life was worn out, a
father heard him say, the night before he
'O God, make room for another little of

Young Joshua Sears becomes by a dansing the Massachusetts Supreme Court, made is months ago, the richest young man in Boston is not yet out of Yale College. On graduating will begin the study of law, in order to make the study of law in order to the management of his property. Is to be married, too, to a young lady of Cambridae dhas already bought a fine mansion on Commendation and the supremental than the purposes to aders are treasures. In this connection the Boston respondent of the Hartford Courant says, "Omenwealth avenue is one of the most elegant onew streets on the Back Bay. A lady who is ing there in a furnished house this winter, a not enamored of the locality, made the bright mark, the other day, that she thought it must got its name because the people who live on its

mark, the other day, that she thought if must got its name because the people who live on it common and wealthy."

The Pall Mall Gazette sets a had example to British press by printing in serious fashion als purporting to be from Boston, which gives port of the performances of two trained where the exhibition, and to have been actually present if the trip had been made on a Sound starter whales, he says, were saddled and bridge and started at will. The hoar is demough to have been written by Edward Evenuels to have been written by Edward Evenuels, but the whole thing is spoiled by a secript, evidently designed to illuminate the British mind, which intimates that the replications. "The Man Without a Country," the moon hoar, were not bungled by the adapting of an ingredient of truth.

The Rev. Phebe A. Hannford, who for the years has preached acceptably to a Universe conservation in Jacons of a second.

The Rev. Pheebe A. Hanaford, who for years has preached acceptably to a University of the congregation in Jersey City, is now in the The young ladies of her congregation, it apwant a man to preach to them, and the secured a considerable faction to supportion for her deposition and the calling of pastor to succeed her. A stormy meetin held last week, which was about evenly for and against Mrs. Hanaford; but, as the women have their hearts in the matter, the will of woman is proverhislly stabborn, presumed the congregation will split. Mrs. ford has had a remarkable history. She was sin Nanucleet forty-eight years age, and begeraty work at the age of 13. She was educ Quaker, became a Baptist, and was ordal Universalist. She afterwards became a Met preacher, but returned to her Universalist.

The Grand Vis

Midhat Pas ly Dis He Is Ordered to

FOR

nople, and His Successor a

The Porte Publ Private Dip respon

Montenegro Rep Accepted th Peace Pr

Failure of the Schen the Ocean Cab THE accepts the proposals of

MIDHAT PASH CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb been dismissed from the and left for Syria to-day, ably Edhem Pasha, Turi be Conference, and note the Conference, and not sition to the proposals of has been appointed Gran THE TURKISH MINIST LONDON, Feb. 6—5 a. Constantinople says Mid to quit Constantinople. has been reorganized thr Sadyk Pasha, present Porte at Paris, has been

THE TURKISH I LONDON. Feb. 5.-A the News says the Turk s communicated to the harbor insurgents; shall; all religions, which in this the Jews, and shall keep manently hoisted at Belg the Servian, as a symbol t PRESS CON The Times considers Edhem Pasha at the Co the new Vizier will not b

lege which the Turks podismissal will probably portant chauge in twee can only hope attended by any new dishurry the Porte into any The Standard believes t pally benefit by the chaos The Daily News is inclin as having a conciliatory to PRIVATE CORRSPO ent at Constantinople give a pamphlet which has app the private correspond between Ignatieff and

bassador at Vienna, Russian Consuls in Servia er ports. Telegrams Porte held documents of was about to publish the correspondent says he that the documents correspondence ranges from most important is one eral at Belgrade, stating emissaries who are going Danube to establish bran with frauds and introdu to the Khedive of Egypt u pare for war and con

GREAT BI TELEGRAPHIC UNP
LONDON, Feb. 5.—The
amalgamation of the Dir
can Cable Companies has f
meeting of the shareho
United States Cable Com when the motion of Mr. I Globe Trust Company, to till Friday, and for the a mittee to consider the sub was defeated. The motion the rulings of the Chairm can have only 100 votes. pany have resolved to te The scrutineers of the Friday of the shareholders amaignmation party for t

amagamation party for the committee to confer with subject of the amalgamatic day. One hundred and representing 32,189 shares posted the resolution, who representing 25,338 shares posted it. The Chairman was taken subject to object of excessive voting, holder has the right, cles of incorporation, the votes in excess, which amalgamation or over 500 mationists strongly protesting, and claimed that the research was final. The Chairman the votes in excess, which amalgamation or over 500 mationists strongly protesting, and claimed that the research was final. The Chairman the votes in excess, which amalgamation or over 500 mationists strongly protests were not in order, timeers had made no decision died, and be took the responsible to the amalgamationists were not make the same course as in adjourned for one montunity for testing the legal railing.

LORDON, Feb. 5.—The says: "Farmers are still made and an abundant rain. The preses al prospects is very dishearing. The wheat plant in the by the recent floods is say healthy. Threshing has be lately. The supply of therefore, is still limitering has been done the reas shown by the inferior as ashown by the inferior as shown by the inferior as anyles which were offered in Mark Lane has been it scarcely affected prices, where the inferior in the week delight imports into Great Being the trade continue retail consumptive demanded. in the trade continue in the trade consumptive demai fell six pence to a quarter. The less threat astern question was done cause of the decline, but the alight. Possibly the air cal situation has affected than England, for until representation of the continue of the petition seems to have cause their purchases is reoffered than also appreciate the continue of the a London Times declaring that the is a forgery. It is hard to say friends Carlyle will be the angrier or as he is, he hates to be talked aspecially to contradict lies that

se a Princess.

secritic informed Stranss that the secritic informed Stranss that the was never bine, the author of the epiled that he was well aware of a bat he must have a poetical sutiful Yellow Danube " or "The Danube" would never do.

a, the inventor of the electroph, died, as already noticed, a sa not then stated, his last days overty at the Home for Incurables He should not be confounded with der Bain, also recently deceased, guished philosopher, and neither

Samuel C. Bartlett, of Chicago, saident of Dartmouth College, is springfield Republican with a dewell-known Bartlett (Bartleiot) in, Sussex County, England. The back to the Conquist, and was ed at Poictiers and Creey. The he family is a Colonel and a mem-

respondent of the Nation says:

l. a daughter-in-law of Corinne, is
s hospitalities the chateau of Capto be a focus of literary society
of the celebrated owner. The
athed to the Contesse d'Haussonthe present Duc and Abbe da
eminent in French Protestant
late Mme. De Stael herself-for

which appeared in this column in regard to the incongruity cheer playing at the Howard Boston while Joseph Murphy Boston Theatre, has attracted in that city. The management desires to have it known that

commonly attributed to a writer ed than the poet.

so discovered the real authors of editorials of the Chicago Times, erroncously attributed to Gen.

are, it appears, the joint efforts of d Ned Buntline. Edward sheds dary, Elizabeth throws in the adsame paper prints the following atterest: "Dr. Beebe, of Chicago, ow the other doctors have met and on at him for publishing the fact and the sulpho-carbolated sods a use of scarlet fever and diphtheris. We kept the matter a socret, and to of it. Strange how indiscreed sometimes be."

in Boston have been shocked by so fan infant-prodigy named Hard 7 years, who has memorized a minfant prodigy named Hard 7 years, who has memorized of the prodigy arose and volunstatements on his behalf. The to mind the sad fate of "Temp played marvelously on a violin in a few years ago. His precious unay life was worn out, and his say, the night before he died, room for another little child in

Sears becomes by a decision of the Supreme Court, made some richest young man in Boston. He fale College. On graduating, he had yof law, in order to quality management of his property. He too, to a young lady of Cambridge, tought a fine manasion on Commonwhich he purposes to adors with this connection the Boston corelation of the most clegant of the Hartford Courant says, "Come is sone of the most clegant of the he Back Bay. A lady who is livraished house this winter, and if the locality, made the bright relay, that she thought it must have sage the people who live on it are they commence of two trained whalles to the printing in serious fashion a letter of from Boston, which gives a reormances of two trained whalles in to have been drawn about the lales with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with all the comfort and regardation of the contrained whalles with the second and bridged. The hour is clevely been written by Edward Evertive hole thing is spoiled by a post-resigned to filluminate the desire high in the Mee. Without Country," and

r designed to illuminate the report is the Man Without a Country, " and were not bungled by the admission of truth.

be A. Hanaford, who for three Tintversalists

The Grand Vizier of Turkey. Midhat Pasha, Suddenly Displaced.

FOREIGN.

He Is Ordered to Quit Constantinople, and Departs for Syria.

His Successor a Turk of the Most Bellicose and Irreconcilable Stamp.

The Porte Publishes a Mass of Private Diplomatic Correspondence.

Montenegro Reported as Having Accepted the Sultan's Peace Proposals.

Failure of the Scheme to Amalgamate the Ocean Cable Companies.

THE EAST.

MONTENEGRO WILL TREAT FOR PEACE. MONTENEDED WILL THESE FOR PEACE.

Ragusa, Feb. 5.—The Prince of Montenegro
accepts the proposals of the Grand Vizier to
open peace negotiations, and will treat directly
with the Porte.

MIDHAT PASHA DISMISSED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5 .- Midhat Pasha has issed from the office of Grand Vizier. been commissed into the Control of the Conference, and left for Syria to-day. Edham Pasha (probable Edhem Pasha, Turkish Plenipotentiary to the Conference, and noted for his violent oppotion to the proposals of the European Powers)
has been appointed Grand Vizier.
THE TURKISH MINISTRY REORGANIZED.
LOSSOS, Feb. 6—5 a. m.—A dispatch from

Constantinople says Midhat Pasha was ordered to quit Constantinople. The Turkish Ministry has been reorganized throughout.

Sadyk Pasha, present Ambassador of the Porte at Paris, has been appointed Governor of Chass Banaha.

THE TURKISH PROPOSITIONS Legons. Feb. 5.—A Vienna dispatch to the Delly New says the Turkish peace propositions a communicated to the Austrian Foreign Office are that Servia shall promise not to assist or harbor insurgents; shall proclaim the equality of all religious, which in this case chiefly concerns the Jews, and shall keep the Turkish flag perments and shall keep the Turkish flag perments. mently hoisted at Belgrade, side by side with Servian, as a symbol that Prince Milan merethe fortress in trust for the Porte. PRESS COMMENTS.

The Times considers that the behavior of Eilbem Pasha at the Conference "shows that the new Virier will not be more ready than his professor to abandon any advantage or privi-lege which the Turks possess. Midhat Pasha's dismissal will probably lead to an iman only hope it will not be ded by any new display of fanaticism, burry the Porte into any precipitate and fatal

The Standard believes that Russia will principally benefit by the change.

The Daily News is inclined to view the change

as having a conciliatory tendency.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED. LONDON, Feb. 5.-The Standard's correspond-Lordon, Feb. 5.—The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople gives a long summary of a pamphlet which has appeared there containing the private correspondence which passed tetween Ignatieff and the Russian Amhasador at Vienna, and between the Russian Consuls in Servia, Ragusa, and various other ports. Telegrams have stated that the Porte held documents of this description, and was about to publish them. The Standard's correspondent says he has no doubt that the documents are genuine. The direct property of the standard's correspondence ranges from 1871 to 1873. The correspondence ranges from 1871 to 1878. The most important is one from the Lonsul-General at Belgrade, stating that he supplied certain emissaries who are going to the Villayet of the Danube to establish branches of the Omlodina with frauds and introductions to the Consul General at Rustchuck. A letter from Ignatieff to the Kelley of Kelley of Stationary and Consul General at Rustchuck. to the Khedive of Egypt urges the latter to prepare for war and conclude an alliance against

GREAT BRITAIN. TELEGRAPHIC UNPLEASANTNESS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The attempt to effect an amalgamation of the Direct and Anglo-Amerianalgamation of the Direct and Angio-American Cable Companies has failed. An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company was held to-day, when the motion of Mr. Perder, Manager of the Globe Trust Company, to postpone the meeting till Friday, and for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of amalgamation, was defeated. The motion was defeated through the rulings of the Chairman that shoreholders can have only 100 votes. The Globe Trust Com-pany have resolved to test the question in the courts, and a protracted litigation is threatened. The scrutineers of the vote at the meeting Priday of the shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company, on the resolution of the amaignment on party for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Directors on the subject of the amaignment on, made a return today. One hundred and twenty shareholders, moreometry 20 182 shares and 2.404 votes, supportantly 20 182 shares and 2.404 votes, supportantly. cay. One hundred and twenty shareholders, representing 26,189 shares and 2,464 votes, supported the resolution, while 315 shareholders, representing 25,358 shares and 2,464 votes, opposed it. The Clairman stated the scrutiny was taken subject to objection. A large number of votes were objected to on the ground of excessive voting. No single stockholder has the right, under the articles of incorporation, to east more than 100 votes. The Chairman therefore ruled out the votes in excess, which left a majority against analogment of over 500 votes. The amalgament on of over 500 votes. The amalgament was final. The Chairman decided that protests were not in order. He said the scrutiners was final. The Chairman decided that protests were not in order. He said the scrutiners was final. The Chairman decided that protests were not in order. He said the scrutiners had made no decision on the objections filed, and claimed that were put and defeated on a show of hands, and a poll being demanded, a took the same course as the first. The meeting adjourned for one month to give an opportunity for testing the legality of the Chairman's ruling.

timing for testing the legality of the Chairman's ming.

THE MARK LANE REVIEW.

Lordon, Feb. 5.—The Mark Lane Express Mys. "Farmers are still much delayed by the standant rain. The present state of agricultural prospects is very disheartening, if not alarming. The wheat plant in the districts uninjured by the recent floods is said to be vigorous and sailly. The supply of home-grown grain, therefore, is still limited. Where threshes has been done the result is unfavorable, shown by the inferior grain, although a few imples which were offered brought the late made in Mark Lane has been so insignificant that scarcely affected prices, which fell one shilling quarter in the week despite the unusually mit imports into Great Britain. The duliness at the trade continues, with only a stall consumptive demand. Foreign wheat all pence to one shilling per arise. The leas threstening aspect of the steen question was doubtless the principal made of the decline, but the fall will probably alghi. Possibly the alteration in the political made of the decline, but the fall will probably alghi. Possibly the alteration in the political made of the decline, but the fall will probably alghi. Possibly the alteration in the political made of the decline, but the fall will probably alghi. Possibly the alteration in the political made of the decline, but the fall will probably alghi. Possibly the alteration in the political made of the decline of th

MEXICO.

MEXICO.
THE LATEST NEWS.

CITT OF MEXICO, Jan. 30, via HAVANA.—The elections are going in favor of Diaz, who is urged to hasten his return to the Capital, as the Government is in danger of falling to pieces, owing to dissensions in the Cabinet.

Business is in a worse condition than ever, and failures are numerous. Some of the foreigners who favored the Diaz revolution have failed, and the new revolution against Diaz is encouraged by the capitalists, who make money by loans to the revolutionists at excessive interest. Escalante loaned Diaz excessive interest. Escalante loaned Diaz \$300,000 towards the payment of \$300,000 to the United States with incoming duties as se-curity, receiving \$25,000 interest for sixty days. Bands of robbers are appearing everywhere. Zamaeona is spoken of as Minister to Wash-ington.

Ington.

Protestant worship has been suspended at Coahurtila and Morelos by order of the authorities. The Church party has been triumphant in the elections in the Capital. The most important positions in Michoacy, Puebla, and Queretare are held by the Church party. A petition is circulating praying the Government to permit the return of the Sisters of Charity expelled from the country two years ago.

Cartina refuses to obey the order to abandon the Texas frontier. He now opposes Diaz.

SONOBA.

SONORA.

SONORA

SPAIN. PREFECT DISMISSED.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Senor Ednayer, Prefect of Madrid, has been dismissed by regular decree on account of differences with his superior.

CRIME.

A MADMAN'S CRIME. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5.—A maniac named John Alexander, living nine miles south of Wa-bash, Ind., near Lafontaine Station, last night cut the throat of his brother's wife, who died in

a few moments. His mother attempted to de-fend the helpless victim from his brutality, when the infuriated man cut her hand, nearly severng it from her body. He then threw her into an open fire-place, where she was severely burn-ed. Her condition is quite critical. Alexander was secured and lodged in Jail at Wabash. He had been insane for some time, but never was regarded as dangerous. BLACKMAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENFORT, Ia., Feb. 5.—George Wagner, a wealthy brewer of Rock Island, last week received a letter from a man in this city stating knew it, and that unless \$500 were immediately forthcoming the matter would be published to the world. Wagner put the case into the hands of the police, and the blackmailer was arrested and to-day held to bail. His name is Henry Hahn, a prominent tobacconist of Davenport. Punishment for blackmail in Iowa is fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not more than three years. knew it, and that unless \$500 were immediately

MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Feb. 5.—George Synder, who was acquitted at Pontiac upon a charge of stealing seventy-six head of cattle made by J. B. Forbes, of Lacon, died at that place ou shaturday from the effects of three gun-shots wounds, which he received one week ago from a pistol fired at him by the said Forbes. The most intense excite-ment has pervaded the community since Sny-der's death. Forbes, who is a very prominent man in this region, has fied. No more unpro-voked assault has ever taken place in this region.

got it into his bands, leveled it at the man and compelled him to walk off without it. He fol-lowed them to this city when they were arrested last evening, and to-day were sent to Ottawa to answer to a charge of highway robbery.

ILLINOIS KU-KLUX. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Marion, Ill., Feb. 5.—Alfred T. Jackson, the member of the Williamson County Ku-Klux who squealed on his partners, was admitted to bail by State's-Attorney Hartwell to-day. The bond was \$1,000, his father and brothe going on his security. He now claims to be in-sane, but this is, on good authority, contra-dicted. David B. Moss, George Kelly, and Swan Skelton, convicted last week, went up en route to Joliet to-night. They go for eight years, seven years, and one year, respectively.

AN OFFICER MURDERED. New Orleans, La., Feb. 5.—Policeman John McDonald, shot yesterday by Dan Shay, died to-day from the effects of the wound. McDonald had arrested Shay for being drunk and disturbing the peace, and taken him to the Central Station. After being locked up Shay drew a pistol from his boots, and, thrusting his hand through the prison-bars, fired with the result stated above.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Treasure of Saginaw Town, John Linton, was attacked by two highwaymen last Saturday night, knocked down, cut in several places with a knife, and robbed of \$300 in currency. The robbers es

FORGERY. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—W. S. Lenheim, Cashler of the First National Bank of Montrose, Pa, was taken before the Court to-day, and held in \$10,000 bail, charged with forgery. The prisoner was also held in \$5,000 bail to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania on a charge misappropriating \$90,000 in that State.

STABBED FIFTEEN TIMES. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—To-night Samuel Hall, of Nelson County, Ky., who is journeying to Pittsburg, was stabbed fifteen times in Louisville, by an unknown party. His ears and nose were partly cut off, the jugular vein severed and most all parts of the body severely injured.

MURDERED BY LUNATICS. SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 5.—D. E. Barrett, an attendant at the Northampton Asylum, was murdered yesterday by lunatics.

OBITUARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Feb. 5.—Thomas O'Leary, for GALENA, Ill., Feb. 5.—Thomas O'Leary, for the past fifty years a citizen of Galena, died at his residence in this city at 5 o'clock this morning. Deceased served four terms in the Board of Aldermen, and for thirteen successive years held the position of City Marshal of Galena. His service in this capacity closed in August, 1876. He was a member of the Iriah-American Benevolent Society, also of the Old Settlers' Society, both of which organizations will attend the fungral, which will take place to-morrow afternoon.

ternoon.

New Orleans, Feb. 5.—The Rev. William M.
Daily, D. D., L.L. D., a distinguished divine of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, died this
evening, aged 65. He was formerly President
of the Indiana State University.

THE INDIANS. THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SIGUX CITY, In., Feb. 5.—Col. Kemble, Indian Inspector, and Maj. Lawrence, Agent of the Ponca Indians, accompanied by Lone Chief, Standing Buffalo, White Eagle, Big Elk, the Chief Mitchell, Cerre, Little Grezer, Standing Bear, Smoke-Maker, and Frank Lefiecher,—ten of the principal Chiefs of that tribe,—passed through this city this aftermoon en route to the Indian Territory to locate land for their future homes. The Poncas will probably remove to that country early in the spring. "HOME RULE.

The Impudent Declarations of the Western Catholic " Again Considered.

What Irish Nationalists Have Done for Chicago and Cook County.

Irish County Commissioners, Irish Contractors, Irish Employes, and Irish Policemen.

Irish Nationalists Have Taxed the People to Death and Squandered the Money. Irish Ballot-Box Stuffers Work for Irish

Candidates for Office.

The Irish Nationalizts Incapable of Governing Themselves at Home or Abroad.

CRICAGO, Feb. 4.—In your issue of to-day I notice the production of a sensational article under the caption of "Hibernomania," the text for the same being furnished by the Western Catholic, Your writer assumes, first, that the W. C., which I presume is the impersonal form of Mr. Coffee, treats the question of our coming municipal election "from an Irish Catholic standpoint," while a few sentences further on we find this assumption moderated to "an Irish National standpoint," There is here a distinction worth marking, at least, and probably Mr. Coffee, of the W. C., would be amply satisfied with Irish Nationalist candidates for the offices whose "requirements" he sees fit to discuss, with reference to his "mark" and his "standard." I presume that if ex-Ald. Dixon were a true Homefuler, and wished re-election, the question of his religion would not be called up, even by the redoubtable Coffee. I am not aware that Coffee's paper discriminates against Protestant Irishmen, if sound on the Irish National question. Your intimation that he does, is probably gratuitous, or is it warranted by the name of his paper? I don't think it is, but probably he can explain. If, as you intimate, the W. C. looks upon the matter involved from "an Irish Catholic standpoint" (which I think you fail to show by quotations from that paper), then is the editor an unredeemed bigot, and a full-fledged apostle of Know-Nothing-ism.

blgot, and a full-nedgen aporate to the W. C. is con-cerned, it is the editor's own, for which he is re-sponsible, and for which not a corporal's guard of Irlahmen are responsible. The editor of the W. C. assumes a good deal when he undertakes to con-struct his political platform for Irishmen or Irish Catholice to stand upon; but if he were after no-toriety he has accomplished his undertaking, for assumes a good deal when he undertakes to construct his political platform for Irishmen or Irish Catholics to stand upon; but if he were after notoriety he has accomplished his undertaking, for you have give given him especial notice. You think his article will provoke laughter. You are right, but so also will your criticism. Your sober notice of Mr. Coffee's profound disquisition is a matter for laughter and astonishment.

You say his paper has now "drawn the line." which is equivalent to saying, "Look out, clitzens, for Mr. Coffee and his followers." There may be a class of well-disposed people who contemplate Mr. Coffee's attitude with alarm, especially as you have advertised him so liberally. I don't know how far the editor of the W. C. is leagued with yourself in the business of organizing a German-American Alliance. The thought that such a combination were effected would be treason, perhaps. Would it be treason to remind a certain German leader that he met an Irish Keely once upon a time, and that the Irish made a magnificent bolt from the regular nominations, and squelched effectually for that time an aspiring Know-Nothing leader? Know-Nothings of all nationalities, the editor of the W. C. included, take notice: Irish Catholics or Irish Protostants want none of your dictation, and will have none of it. They recognize in this editor of the Western Catholic a type of the plundering bigot who can only hope for notice through his genius in embroiling other people in contention. I may recognize, Mr. Editor, the necessity of "an issue" for the coming election, but Mr. Coffee and yourself have the wrong horn of the dilemma. Promising as it may look, it will not pay. The Know-Nothing issue, if it waits the W. C.'s effort to bring it into life, will languish for sustenance and support. The thing is dead, and no efforts of a sectarian paper, or of a defeated and branded German "leader," will succeed in forcing a resurrection of that unwholesome and noxious piant. For all practical purposes the Irish Catholic care

The above letter, with all its misstatements and mistakes, has one gratifying feature. It bears out the assertion of THE TRIBUNE that the article in the Western Catholic did not reflect that there are many among their number who would be prompt to protest against the policy which they had sense enough to see was not only wrong in itself, but destructive of their own interests. "J. C. S.," alias "Gratian," has progressed far enough in the art of politics to learn that it is not quite the thing for a minority, with sentiments alien to the country in which they live, to attempt to run a majority who are attempting to settle domestic and local questions. But he has not yet so far disassociated himself from the race feeling as to be able to see the common sense which actuated THE TRIBUNE in giving the publicity which it did to the article from the

Western Catholic.
It is rather nonsensical in him to talk of an agreement between THE TRIBUNE and Mr. Coffee, who contributes the money which supports the Western Catholic, or the bright you men who write for it, to get up a Hibernian exitement. It is true that THE TRIBUNE brought this article to the notice of some 40,000 or 50,000 readers whom it would not have otherwise reached. But the Western Uatholic is a sheet which has a circulation of its own. It has a

it goes into politics it goes in with its religious raiment on, and its politics are colored by its religion. If it is not religious, why is it sailing under false colors! Why does it not hand down the flag which it carries and call itself the Western Irishman, the Western Nationalist, or the Exile of Erin ! If a paper published in Chicago called itself the Western Methodist, the Western Presbyterian, or the Western Baptist, everybody would know what cause it was championing, and would know that it was primarily a religious paper. This is true of the Western Catholic. Where it goes into politics, it does so with the churchly aim in view, and it hopes to secure secular advantages only because they are directly connected with the propagands of the true faith.

rectly connected with the propaganda of the true faith.

It is also gratifying to see that "Grattan" is opposed to any renewal of the unboly alliance of 1873, which was known as the "People's party." One of the parties to that compact is sick of its bargain and retired from the partnership, weary of the business where it furnished all the votes and gave away all the offices. But "Grattan" should understand that any talk about a German-American alliance is the direct and immediate reflex of such sentiments as those set forth in the Western Catholic. It is the faith of the intelligent American and the intelligent German that the offices should not be awarded on considerations of race, but that places, municipal, or State, or national, should be given to the men who are

BEST ENTITLED TO THEM;
to those whose special qualifications best fit them for the places to which they are chosen. It

national, should be given to the men who are

BRST ENTITIED TO THEM;
to those whose special qualifications best fit
them for the places to which they are chosen. It
is the desire of sensible Americans and Germans
to elect as Aldermen men who are competent &
deal with the grave financial problems which are
at present confronting the city; men whose success in the management of their own private
affairs has been such as to warrant thebelief that they can wisely and honestly manage
the affairs of the municipalty. Neither the
German nor the American is in favor of picking
up a saloon-keeper, or a blacksmith, or a shvster, and sending him, ignorant as he is, to settle
questions that require the thoughtful consideration of financiers. If the offices are to be filled
on this issue of nationality, both Germans and
Americans are in favor of filling them in proportion to the number of taxpayers which each
race contributes, not in proportion to its herd
of voting cattle, or to its array of panpers. If,
on this basis, the Irish show that they have as
large a number of taxpayers as the Americans,
let them have as many offices. But the trouble
is that they want to overstep that limit. They
want to count in not merely their taxpayers,
but the motley hordes who come trooping up
from the Poor-House, from obscure saloons, and
remote hiding-places when election-time comes
on. They want to claim representation for the
gang and rabble, who carried the last spring
election. But neither the Germans nor the
Americans are inclined to believe that the individuals who stuffed the ballot-boxes on account
of their love for Gleeson, Phillips, and Evars
are entitled to representation of any kind.

The serious feature about the article in the
Western Catholic is, that it is a
BOLD DECLARATION
of what has long been a private article of Irish

The serious feature about the article in the Western Catholic is, that it is a

BOLD DECLARATION

of what has long been a private article of Irish faith: that is, that they have a majority in Chicago, and are lords paramount of the city. Hitherto they have secretly worked to secure everything; now they throw off the mask which they consider useless, and are proclaiming their intentions on the housetops. And when one considers the political situation of this city and county, there are actually many things which justify them in this belief. Look over the long list of officers, from the head of the county ticket down to the foot, and you will find it full, disproportionately full, of Irish names. Take the Council which was swept out of existence by the reform movement of last spring. Out of its forty members sixteen or seventeen were Irish. The then Mayor, Mr. Colvin, was an American by birth, but an Irishman by adoption. He was an instrument in the hands of the men who surrounded him, and no Irishman born on the banks of the Liffey or the Boyne could have been more to the taste of the Irishmen who then ruled the city. The popular uprising of last year, coupled with the election of an entirely new Council, swept that set out of existence. The County Board however, changes its members more alowly, a third being elected each year. Look for a moment at that most influential and most uncontrollable body in Illinois. Seven of its fifteen members are Irish, and those seven control the Board. These County Commissionerships in themselves are of little value, for the pay is purely nominal; but, on the other hand, the patronage controlled is dverwhelming. This Irish element in the County Board makes appropriations of over \$1,000,000 a year. It controls the public charities of the county—its Insane Asylum, its Hospital, and its Poor-House. It puts up public buildings, and it employs Irish architects, Irish contractors, and Irish laborers to do it with; and then stuffs them with Irish paupers. It is in this indirect way that

if with; and then stuffs them with Irish panpers. It is in this indirect way that the Irish
Nationalists of Chicago have

CONTROLLED THE DESTINES

of the county to a degree far in excess of what
their taxpaying, or their voting strength, even,
has authorized. Look over the list of county
contractors, and you will find that the carpenter-work is done by the Irishman Sexton, the
plumbing by the Irishman Hogan, the drawing
of plans by the Irishman Nelson, the furnishing
of meat by the Irishman Nelson, the furnishing
of meat by the Irishman Dovine. Has industry died out among the Americans
and Germans? Are there no American
mechanics, American contractors, American
architects? Nobody objects to Mr. Hogan
because he is an Irishman, but there is grave
cause for complaint when he is elected by the
County Board solely because he is an Irish Nationalist, who has patriotism enough to make
bills 50 per cent in excess of those which are
made by persons mot faithful to Irish Nationalism. The Americans and Germans do not want
to proscribe anybody, and they would say not
a word were an Irishman awarded a contract simply because they share the opinions
held by some obscure grumblers in a back-court
in Dublin.

The Irishmen of Chicago are apparently pretty
well represented in the State Legislature. They
have a Senator, and they have numerous Reporsentatives. A year ago they had the City
Treasurer. There is at this moment an Irish
Catholic representing one of the Congressional
Districts of Cook County in the House of Representatives. There is at this moment an Irish
Catholic acting as Clerk of the Recorder's CourtFor years the police force of Chicago has been
chiefly composed of Irishmen. For some cause
or another, Americans have been
UNABLE TO GET PLACES
there, the chief reason probably being that most
of the appointments were made on Aldermanic

bis article to the notice of some 40,000 or 50,000 readers whom it would not have otherwise reached. But the Waters Catholic is a sheet which has a circulation of its own. It has a large clientage—probably 9,000 or 10,000—among the Irish Latholic classes, to which it a relicion where the composition of the control of the country of the citizens of Chicago for remain ignorant of the appeals which are being made to a large class of their fellow-chitzens, fatal michelin fuglit cause. The danger which threatens the local body politic has been without the control of the article in the Waters (Gatholic, and those who sympathise with him, fird 30,000 or 40,000 people builty engaged in laughing at their about falces, and the standaine city of the West at dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that there is something ridiculous in a position which causes a dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that there is something ridiculous in a position which causes a dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that there is something ridiculous in a position which causes a dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that there is something ridiculous in a position which causes a dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that there is something ridiculous in a position which causes a dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that there is something ridiculous in a position which causes a dependency of an imaginary Irish Farlament, they may begin to imagene that the same proposes belong the complex together of the complex together of the position of the complex together of the complex togething the complex together of the complex together of the complex

against a Supervisor whom they elected in the West Town to recover money which, it is alleged, he has never paid over. The Clerk whom they elected was run in the other day as a yagrant. One of the Assessors whom they elected brought in bills of so outrageous and extravagant a nature that they were ignominiously rejected. Their administration of county affairs has reduced the credit of the county to such a pass that, after weeks of effort, it was unable to borrow a cent. It has saddled the county with a heavy floating debt, has made the public institutions the shame and disgrace of the State, and, as a grand climax, a number of the men who have done it are hourly awaiting a summons to meet juries of their own countrymen in a neighboring county. Its administration of city affairs was equally successful in running its credit, and loading it down with a heavy debt, which will have to be paid by American and German taxpayers, without the aid of any contribution from those non-taxpaying Irishmen who put into office the Aldermen who did these things. In view of all these results, confirmed as they are by whathas taken place in New York, there is certainly no impropriety in saying that Irish rule, and particularly Irish Catholic Nationalist rule, is a thing of which Chicago property-owners have had enough, and the continuance of which they will resist with all the means at their disposal.

"Grattap" has something to say about Ald. Diron, who is an Irishman and a Protestant. He forgets to bear in mind that Ald. Dixon was miller the proof of the fact that in this country as well as in Irishman for office, which is another proof of the fact that in this country as well as in Irishman for office, which is another proof of the fact that in this country as well as in Irishma of the proof of the south Side were hunting around for a representative they chose Tom Foley. It is not customary for the Democratic party, which includes the immense mass of the Irish woters, to nominate a Protestant Irishman for office, which is anothe

CASUALTIES.

WELL-DIGGERS BURNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 5.—John Morgan BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 3.—John Morgan, Jimmy Downey, and Pat Maloney, well-diggers, while engaged in boring a well on the farm of Judge Scott, occupied by Mr. Wood, a dairyman, met with a remarkable accident. The well was dug forty feet, and then bored forty. When the auger was pulled out it was followed by an eruption of water and mud, followed by a volume of gas which had expelled it, and which continued to flow with great pressure and accompanied by a roar like thunder. As gas wells are no novelty in this region, nothing was thought of this. A fire was lighted by the men near the opening of the well, sparks from which blown across the gas-jet caused its combustion, and a fearful explosion followed, which was heard for miles around, filling the air with fire and debris. Maloney and Downey, standing near, were fearfully scorched, hair, eyebrows, and whiskers being consumed, and their faces burned black as by guapowder. Maloney fell in the fire, and there received additional burns. Morgan and Wood escaped more stunned than injured. ime of gas which had expelled it, and which

WRECKING RELICS. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Clark & Seaman, agents of the Cromwell Steamship Line, received the

following telegram:
St. Jonn's, N. F., Feb. 5.—Bodies, bedding, pork, and flour (bedding marked George Washington) picked up at Mistaken Point, Cape Race.
Hallpax, Feb. 5.—The steamer George Washington, of Crouwell, hence on the 8th of January for St. Johns, N. F., went ashore at Cape Race, and became a batal wreck. All hands drowned. Fourteen bodies have washed ashore. It is supposed she drove ashere during the snowstorm of Jan. 21.

WASHINGTON.

Why Troops Have Been Ordered to Wash-

and the President.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Don Came Secretary of War, anticipating the demands of Fernando Wood's Presidential inquisition, has prepared an answer to show why troops were ordered here. It is in substance, that times were hard, the people excited, riots were threat-ened during the winter, and it was deemed adened during the winter, and it was deemed advisable to have troops to protect the Treasury from the large population here. Four regiments were ordered to leave for Fortress Monroe to-day, and four more arrived from South Carolina to take their places.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning

The Ways and Means Committee this morning informally considered the President's finance message, scarcely a quorum being present. It was decided to request the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish comprehensive details confirmatory of the statements of the message. The impression in the Committee was that action upon the message depended upon the decision of the Presidential question. If that should be rendered in two weeks there might be some action upon the message. Of sixty members interviewed to-day upon the subject of the practicability of specie resumption, only fifteen had read the message.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald has a story about Charles O'Conor, the distinguished lawyer, and his recent letter, in which he spoke with extreme harshness of the President. The story goes that yesterday O'Conor asked Secretary Fish to accompany him to the White-House, where O'Conor was presented to the President, and made him an apology for what he owned was intemperate and unjustifiable language. The President, it is said, met O'Conor frankly, and confessed that he had never seen O'Conor's letter, but he had seen allusions to it in newspapers. He received O'Conor's apology in the spirit in which it was given, and it is said that the two spent some time in general conversation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6-1 a. m.—For the Upper Lakes falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rn. | Weather 6:53 a. m. 30, 15 32 90 8. W., fresh... 11:18a. m. 30, 14 35 90 8. W., fresh... 2:00 p. m. 50, 11 39 62 W. fresh... 3:53 p. m. 30, 12 40 45 W. fresh... 9:00 p. m. 50, 12 40 45 W. fresh... 0:16 p. m. 50, 17 30 W., fresh... Maximum thermometer, 40; minimum, 32.

UNEXERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Midmi
Stations. | Bur. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain We Buffaio ... 30.07 28 W. fresh. Gloudy.
Cleveland 30.14 32 S. W. fresh. 02 Cloudy.
Derroit. 30.12 35 W. gentle.
Cloudy.
Duluth. 20.68 36 S. W. fresh. Clear.
Eric. 30.10 29 S. fresh. Cloudy.
Escanaba. 23.68 30 b. fresh. Cloudy.
Escanaba 32.18 30 b. fresh. 02 Cloudy.
Marquette 22.86 35 W. fresh. 02 Cloudy.
Miwance. 30.16 35 W. fresh. 02 Cloudy.
Port Huron. 30.0 35 W. fresh. 01 ft. 600.

ST. LOUIS' BIG SUIT.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The final decree of the Circuit Court in the case of The City against the St. Louis Gas-Light Company was passed to-day. It awards the city judgment of \$307,000 against the Company, extinguishes the debt of \$800,000 which the Company elaims from the city for gas furnished for three years, and which the city has refused to pay, and which gives to the city all the works and property of the Company. It also orders that the property shall remain in the hands of a Receiver until the Supreme Court has given a decision in the case, and the decision of the Circuit Court is affirmed. The city will be entitled to all proceeds remaining in the hands of the Receiver aince June, 1876. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

INCORPORATION.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

State to-day issued certificates of organisation to the American Publishing Company of Chicago, capital \$500,000, corporators, A.S. Whittaker and others, and to the German Silver Mining Company, capital \$1,000,000.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

An Investigation Ordered Into the State-House Furniture Purchases.

Text of a Bill to Cheapen Litigation and Expedite Justice.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGISLATURE—A REVENUE SCHEME.
Special Dispute to The Tribune.
Sprawoffeld, Ill., Feb. 5.—Jack introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Revenue to "consider the propriety of preparing and reporting a bill for raising the revenue by a tax

resolution instructing the Committee on Revenue to "consider the propriety of preparing and reporting a bill for raising the revenue by a tax on the gross receipts of railroad, express, telegraph, insurance, and coal companies, and licenses on merchants, showmen, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, vendors of patent-rights, and persons owning or using franchises." After some debate the resolution was adopted.

HICKEY'S COMMISSIONERS' BILL,
to be introduced to-morrow, provides for the reorganization of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County. It provides for the election of ten Commissioners for the City of Chicago—five to be resident of the Town of West Chicago, three of the South Town, and two of the North Town, and two of the North Town, and five of towns outside the city. The bill prohibits the reference of any matter before the Board to a committee with "power to act," where an expenditure of over \$500 is to be made. The bill provides for the election of a new Board at the April election.

the election of a new Board at the April election.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Matthews introduced a bill to-day so amending the Revenue laws that all taxes shall be due on Jan. 1 of each year, and shall become delinquent on the lat of February of each year, and after that time shall draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per month until paid. If the taxes are not paid in January, interest will be added from February. The bill also provides that fractions of months shall be counted as whole months against the taxpayer. This will harmonize our laws on the subject of delinquent taxes with most of the other States of the Union, and will put the prompt payment.

THE STATE-ROUSE.

Jack introduced a resolution directing an investigation of the purchase by the State-House Commissioners of the furniture, carpeting, etc., for the new State-House, especially as to whether, as required by law, proposals had been advertised for and the contract or contracts let to the lowest bidder. The fact is generally understood to be that in these furniture purchases, as in pretty much the entire expenditure of the \$3,500,000 for the construction of the new State-House, the Commissioners wholly disregarded the law requiring them to let all work for that building to the lowest bidder.

Granger moved a reference to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Herriagton objected to a reference of the resolution that would have it buried. The fair practice was to intrust investigations to committees headed by the movers of the inquiry. All that the motion for reference meant was to take the investigation out of the bands of the mover. If that course were adopted there would be little investigation of anything. After discussion, by a vote of 67 to 57 the resolution was referred to the Committee on a fuller Buildings, which is tantamount to its burial. The vote cannot, however he takes are a discussion.

to the Committee on Public Buildings, which is tantamount to its burial. The vote cannot, however, be taken as an indication of the temper of the House as to the investigation of the State-House matters. There is, however, objection to piecemeal investigations.

Subsequently Smith, of Sangamon, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to investigate the furniture purchase. The resolution was adopted.

THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY'S SESSION was chiefly occupied in a ponderous discussion of economy and reform, as involved in the resolution for the appointment of House Janitors,—should there be three or five. On that momentous issue about \$2,000 worth of the session, as the State has to pay for it, was consumed. Then the resolution was carried, of course, to provide for the appointment of the larger number of janitors.

janitors.

IN THE SENATE
a joint resolution was adopted for an investigation of the alleged extortion at the Union StockYards at Chicago, in the virtual confiscation of
animals that die on the cars or at the yards.
The resolution provides for the appointment of
a joint committee of the two Houses to investigate the matter, and to report what legislation,
if any, is necessary for the protection of ahippers and stock-raisers against the alleged abuse.

The Senate concurred in the resolution instructling our Senators and requesting our Representatives to Congress to advocate the passage resentatives in Congress to advocate the passage of a bill providing for the free coinage of the old standard silver dollar, and to make it a legal-tender for all amounts. A resolution was also adopted instructing our Senators to support the bill granting a pension of \$8 a mointh to soldiers of the Mexican War.

Kehoe introduced a bill providing that wifebeating shall be punished by publicly whipping the offender.

The STATE TREASURY,
The following is a statement of the receipt
and disbursements of the State Treasury for th
mosth of January, 1877:

Total ... bissumsements.
State Revenue Fund.
Illinois River Improvement Fund.
State School Fund. \$209, 647, 45 ..\$154,056.98 6,845.20 1,519.00

Gov. Cullom to-day pardoned Joseph Skinner, Joseph Irvin, and Henry Poliy, convicted of larceny in Pike County Circuit Court last October, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each. The pardons were granted on the petition of prominent citizens, indorsed by Judge Higbee, the State's Attorney, Col. A. C. Matthews, and others.

REAPPOINTMENT.

The Governor has reappointed Capt. W. W. H. Lawton, the present efficient custodian of United States Field Notes and Surveys.

JUDGE DAVIS.

**Bloomington in Bioomington he will be tendered a reception and welcome. The movement originates with Democrats, but will be carried out by all classes, for in this city every one is glad to honor so distinguished a citizen.

ARBITRATION.

C. C. BONNET'S BILL TO ESTABLISH SUCH TRISUNALS FOR ILLINOUS.

Acting upon a recent suggestion in THE TRIBUNE, Mr. C. C. Bonney, of the Chicago Bar, has
prepared the following text for a bill to Establish Courts of Arbitration in this State. It
should receive careful attention from the Legislature:

Sec. 1. To facilitate, the massive convenient.

hish Courts of Arbitration in this State. It should receive careful attention from the Legislature:

Sac. 1. To facilitate, the speedy, convenient, and economical disposition of suita, actions, and matters of controversy, Courts of Arbitration shall be held under the supervision and control of the Circuit Courts of this State, at the terms of said Circuit Courts required to be held pursuant to law, in the several counties of this State. The Judges of said Circuit Courts respectively shall each appoint, by an order of record, in term or in vacation, at least one fit person in each county within the judical circuit of such Judge, to act as a Judge-Arbitrator for the trial and determination, under the general supervision and control of said Circuit Court, of all such actions, suits, and matters of controversy as may be submitted to such Judge-Arbitrator by the agreement of the parties thereto. And said Circuit Judge frequency of the parties, also appoint for the trial of any such parties, also appoint for the trial of any such action, suit, or matter of controversy, any other fit person who may be selected by the parties, to act as a Special Judge-Arbitrator in their particular case.

Sac. 2. The submission of any sction, suit, or matter of controversy to any such Judge-Arbitrator, chall be shown by a brief memorandum signed by the parties or their counsel, or by an order of record entered in open court. The proceedings of such arbitrations shall be, as nearly as practicable and convenient, in comformity with the course of the Court in similar cases. The Court shall provide, or cause to be provided, for the use of such Arbitrator, assuitable room or rooms at the county seat, or other convenient locality, as occasion may require, and shall enforce order, compel the attendance of witnesses, and otherwise promote the dispatch of business by such Courts of Arbitration; and in actions at law, unless a justice as the county education of such arbitrations and the case.

Sac. 3. The Judge-Arbitrator shall make a brief and

WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribus.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—Both House

BENNETT OVER THERE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A lawyer of this city has received a letter from a friend who recently went to Europe in the Inman steams of Richmond. His friend says James Bennett and his party were among his ions on the voyage.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Pe who have been taking cod-liver oil will be p to learn that Dr. Wilborhas succeeded, from tions of several professional gentiemen, in coing the pure oil and lime in such a manner is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung plaints are truly wonderful. Very many p whose cases were pronounced hopeless an had taken the clear oil for a long time w marked effect, have been entirely cared by this preparation. Be sure and get the ges Mannfactured only of A. B. Wilbor, chemist ton. Sold by all druggists.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron ic a emeny for fieryous debility, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. DRY GOODS.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

Madison and Peoria-sts. THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVER-FOOL. Apply 55 Commany's office, 120 East San-sorph-st. Apply 55 Commany's office, 120 East San-ALPIRD LAGHROILEN, General Western Agent, Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Blaks reduced to mominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE CO.
Bankers and Brokers. S Walt-st., New York

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. ASSIGNEE'S SALE

D. H. MERRIAM Assis

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DATURA TATULA.
propaged in all forms, for a

SPACE Propared by CAPSULES CAPSULES CAPSULES

PRESCRIPTION PREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Wester seed, and all disorders wought on by h sicess. Any Druggist has the ingredient Address DE JAQUES & CO., Cla

The Demand for Bank Accommo dations Growing Less.

New York Exchange Steady at Par --The Clearings \$3,600,000. The Produce Markets Generally Firm,

with Moderate Activity. Provisions, Wheat, and Corn Tend Upwards.

Export Movement---Stocks of Grain in Sight, Etc.

FINANCIAL.

There was no especial activity in local finances.
There were but moderate offerings of paper, and
the demand for bank accommodations seamed on
the whole to be declining. The Board of Trade
has been fully met, and the mercantile demand is
never brisk at this season of the year. The banks
have not as yet any burdensome surplus on their
hands, but the market is apparently becoming

Philadelphia or St. Louis.—Public. Feb. 3.

READING DROPS RECAUSE IT IS DEOPPED.
The steady and severe fail in the Philadelphia & Reading steek does not stop. It is now whispered that the true reason for its weakness is; that the London bankers, the McCalmonia, who have been credited with the most energetic efforts to save it, are not unwilling to see it go to the bottom. Proceedings in bankraptcy and foreclosures of mortgages are sometimes bonanzas for those who know where to look and how to go about it.

BUSINESS IN LONDON.

where to look and how to go about it.

DISINESS IN LONDON.

The business of London, as measured by the clearings of the banks, decreased 111-10 per cent in the last four months of 1876 compared with the corresponding period of 1875. The Economist thinks this mainly attributable to the decline in stock speculations, for on the days when Stock-Exchange attributes were made the decrease of clearings was 33 0-10 per cent. The Public cells its attention to the fact "that the clearings on other days during the four months amount to £1,230,585,000 in 1876, against £1,319,324,000 in 1875, a cecline of hearly 7 per cent. There, shere, Stock Exchange operations do not control bank clearings. The decline at London, as in this country, does not seem to be materially greater than the fail in prices, and it indicates, 47 referns of Stock Exchange days are thrown out, a business

the year preceding,"

THE SHRINKAGE IN COLLATERALS.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The banks are anxious lenders on good business paper, paper made from actual transactions in the sale of commodities. Indeed, they also lend freely on good interest and dividend-paying securities, but the rule is simost universal with them not to make loans on shares that do not pay sividends, or on the bonds of companies that have passed their incress payments. These are incontinently ruled at of every well regulated bank or other corporation leading money. The observance of this rule as recently cut of a very considerable amount of

All and the second of the seco medical BY GRLEGRAPH. . 10 179

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Gold opened at 105½, and closed at 105½. Carrying rates, 1 to 5.

Silver at London, 57½d. Here, silver bars 131¼ in greenbacks and 122¼ in gold. Silver coin & discount.

coin & discount.

Governments were strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were quiet.

State securities were quiet.
Stocks were irregular, with coal shares and express stocks strong and higher, and the remainder of the list generally a trific lower. Western Union was the meak spot in the market, and declined from 75% to 74%, at which price it closed. One of the reasons for the increased strength in coal stocks was the advance in Reading at Philadelphia to 15%, and a "squeeze" in cash stocks. Transactions were 111,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Western Union, 13,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore. 3,400 Michigan Central, 14,000 Lackawanna, and 8,000 New Jersey Central.
Monsey casy; 364.
Prime mercantile paper, 464%.
Custom receipts, \$243,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$419,000.

Money casy; 364. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4%. Oustom receipts, \$243,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$419,000. Clearings, \$42,000,000. Sterling steady; 485%; actual business, 484%

Sas Francisco, Feb. 5.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange:

Seat & Seicher. Sold Kossuth. 1
Ballion 184 Kontuck 8
Con. Virginia 50 Leopard 4½
Colifornia 50 Northern Seile 23½
Confidence 69 Northern Seile 23½
Confidence 52 Overnan 97
Caledonia. 94 Ophir 22½
Crown Point 9 Raymond & Ely 25½
Exchequer 7 Silver Hill. 7
Empire 12 Savage 6½
Itale & Norcross 5½ Segregated Reicher. 62
Imperial. 94 Silver Nevada. 8
NEW ORLEANS. La., Feb. 5.—Gold, 105.
Sight exchange on New York, 2 premium.
Sterling exchange on New York, 2 premium.
Sterling exchange bankers 50th, 513.
Lowbox, Feb. 5.—Consols, money and account, 65 11-16.
United States Bonds—655, 105½; 67s, 110; 10-50s, 110½; new 5s, 107½.
New York Central, 90; Erice 9½; preferred, 21.
Paris, Feb. 5.—Entes, 106f.
Frankfort, Feb. 5.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103½.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Monday, Pcb. 5:

OTTY PROPRETT:

Twenty-shird st. 135 ft e of Portlanday, u f. 25 x125 3-10 ft. dated Fcb. 3.

Glurbu st. 275 ft u of Eugenie st. w f. 25x105 ft. dated Scb. 3.

Glurbu st. a w cor beinem ax: a f. 50x124 ft. 7,000 ft. dated Scb. 3.

Glurbu st. a w cor beinem ax: a f. 50x124 ft. 7,000 ft. 7,

1877. | 1876. | 1877. Pousoes, ou... Coal, tons list, tons Lamber, m. Shingres, m. Seit, beis. Poultry, list. Peutiry, coope Game, pags. Cheese, bags. Cheese, bags. G. apples, pris. Heans, bu. 127 480 16 14 171 103 62 343 100 217

Cheese, bas. 204 177 103 62
Gasples, oris. 204 177 103 62
Gasples, oris. 204 177 103 62
Gasples, oris. 205 100 217
Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption; 2.862 bu wheat, 10,046 bu corn, 1,721 bu oats, 1,488 bu rye. 5,004 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning; 2 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 12 cars No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (35 wheat); 10 cars high-mixed corn. 17 cars new do, 43 cars new mixed, 58 cars No. 2 cars, 22 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (155 cars); 2 cars white oats, 1 car No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 yre; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, 10 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 yre; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. 13 bu wheat, 13, 625 bu corn, 1, 824 bu cats, 381 bu rye, 5, 704 bu barley.

The 39 car-loads No. 2 Minnesotis wheat, loaded Saturday, do not appear to be included in the above report of grain inspected from store. The wheat referred to was taken from special bim, and, therefore, needed no inspection, but it ought surely to appear in the reported shipments. Perhaps it will creep into them within a few days. Some of the rallroad clerks are very tardy in reporting. It is rumored that the subject of grain inspection is again under discussion in commercial circles, and possibly by the Directors of the Board of Trade. It is much to be desired that the matter be estiled in some way that will be most satisfactory to these who own the grain, the value of which is practically decided by the inspection.

Mr. F. J. Taylor, of Emerson. In., states that the reports of corn cribbed at that there is only about 1, 700,000 bu cribbed at the stations in lows are certainly exaggersted. He made a careful count, with others, and concludes that there is only about 1, 700,000 bu cribbed at the stations on the B. & M. Road, in Creston and west of that point, on the main line and its branches. He thinks the same figures would about cover the stocks in c

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

Week end'g Week end'g Week end'g Peb. 3, '77. Jun. 27, 77. Peb. 5, '76. 37, 602 41, 578 41, 57 *Also, 2,500 boxes.

*Also, 2, 600 boxes.

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

Feb. 2, Jou. 27, Feb. 5, 1875.

1877. 1877. 1878. 1878. 1875.

Cors. bu. 3, 684, 919 3, 123, 849 5, 868, 811 5, 289, 210 Cors. bu. 4, 2074, 209 2, 2444, 699 568, 521 1, 483, 455 Cats. bu. 965, 617 384, 578 922, 536 945, 197 Rye, bu. 374, 842 382, 579 922, 536 945, 197 Rye, bu. 374, 842 382, 579 battey, bu. 677, 114 708, 285 465, 205 228, 928 GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in

transit by rail Jan. 27, 1877: In store at Wheat, Corn. Oats, bu. bu. bu.

Tot Jan. 27, "77 11921, 143 12250, 488 5, 188, 908 4, 482, 738
Tot Jan. 30, "77 12238, 988 1178 2, 688 3, 188, 908 4, 482, 738
Tot Jan. 3, "77 12438, 988 1178 2, 688 3, 494, 687 4, 782, 311
Tot Jan. 5, "77 12537, 638 1048, 189 3, 855, 275 5, 248, 128
Tot Jan. 6, "77, 12387, 638 1048, 189 3, 855, 275 5, 248, 128
Tot Jan. 23, "8 1688, 579 4, 330, 603 3, 600, 693, 673, 686, 613

The premises No. 431 Lincoin at, dated Feb. 5. 1,000
Obo Obor property, acted for 1. 1. 700
Em. st. n w cor Oakers av., st. 48,2x100 ft, with building, dated Feb. 5. 1,000
The premises No. 431 Lincoin at, dated Feb. 5. 1,000
Obor property, acted for 1. 1. 700
Em. st. n w cor Oakers av., st. 48,2x100 ft, with building, dated Feb. 5. 1,000
The property, acted for 1. 1. 700
Em. st. n w cor Oakers av., st. 48,2x100 ft, with building, dated Feb. 5. 1,000
The property, acted for 1. 1. 700
The property acted for 1. 1. 700
The property acted for 1. 1.

cases dry goods. Amount collected, \$8,460.03.

RENET COUSTT, MISSOURI,
makes the following exhibit of shipments during
the three months ending Jan 15, as stated by
Messrs. Salmon & Salmon:
210 cars cattle at \$600 per car. \$138,000.00
122 cars hogs at \$500 per car. \$7,000.00
4 cars sheep at \$500 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars flax-seed at \$500 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars flax-seed at \$500 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars flax-seed at \$500 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars flow at \$100 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars flow at \$700 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars flow at \$700 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars miscellaneous at \$125 per car. \$2,000.00
50 cars miscellaneous at \$125 per car. \$7,375.00
Total value. \$422,710.00
The six stations in that county of the M., K. &
T. Railrond have cribbed up 272,000 bu corn, besides what is in farmers' hands.

PRODUCE IS NEW YORK.

PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as the receipts of certain articles in New York during January:

Whisky, bris. 22,005 13,722
The corresponding shipments were:
Wheat flour, bris. 179,862
Iya flour, bris. 179,862
Iya flour, bris. 12,354
Corp. meal, bris. 12,354
Wheat, bu 1,376,529
I,554,721
Oats, bu 11,384
35,756
Barriev, bu 142,547 130,713 491 13,779 1,188,799 28,008,742 1,923,652 22,849 2,536 42,570,309 888,449 8,448,493 21,078,570 3,613,184 11,584 5,575
11,584 50,786
1,412,517 1,592,314
16,421 19,522
1,502 5,035
1,602 19,522
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long-cut hams, 10.810%c, all boxed; sweet-pickiedhams, 9146104c. Green hams, 814604c. Steel hams, 814604c. Steel hams, 814604c. Steel hams, 814604c for short ribs, 914604c for short clears, 1156112½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF PRODUCT:—Were steady and quiet at \$10.75 (911.00 for men; \$11.75612.00 for extra men; and \$21.50032.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 71469c for cley, and 61467%c for country lots, the lusted for No. 2.

partnersia, though the news from the markets in these was ever extinct the markets in the content of the conten

Cosh at the water reported of Sa,000 in No. 2 spring at 1. 27541. 300 bu rejected do at the letter and Sa, 100 in A., D. & Ch., and 1. 300 bu by sample at 3806351. 20 on track. Total. 58, 580 bs.

Minnersor A Winner—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 1. 800 bs No. 2 at 61.35 for 4c storage, and 21. 325 for 2c do; and 1,000 bu by sample at 381.300 l. 37 on track. and \$1.41 on board car.

CORN—Was moderately active, and advanced 16c per bu, though quoted easier in Liverpool and 16wer in New York. The market sympathized with the sale, and the fact of smaller receipts also tended to urmness, only 185 our loads being majecated in store. The more of the sale of the fact of smaller receipts also tended to urmness, only 185 our loads being majecated in store. The more of the sale of the

Wheat-Sales, 70, 000 bu at \$1.20\left(a) for March and \$1.34\left(a) for May.

Corn-5,000 bu for May at 47\left(a)
Mess pork-2,500 bu at \$80 \left(a) in 17\left(a) for March and \$1.70\left(a) for March and \$1.70\left(a) for March and \$1.87\left(a) for Ma

ALCOHO-Was quiet at \$2.002a. 10.

BROOM-GORN-Trade has improveded being firm. 1s is thought that there is little corn left in the Interior. Quotations: Choice green burst, 35497c; medium hurt, red tipped, 4565c; green brust, 35497c; medium hurt, red tipped, 4565c; green devers and inside, 4365c; red tipped do. 3635c; funde brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; inade brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; inade brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; inade brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; red fiped do. 3645c; funde brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; inade brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; inade brust, 354c; medium to choice stalk brust, 4635c; inade brust, 354c; hurt and the stalk brust, 4635c; funde stalk

white Lity, Assade: White Rose. Owner: Rown Savon, Sicc; Savon Imperial, Sic; Galden Wess, Sight Banner, 6e.

HAY—Was dail and weak. The offerings were fair, but there was no degrand, except as secasional order, it is said that a proof deal of has it forwanded East from interior points: No. I timothy, 20, 09, No. 2 do, 58, 00; mixed, 57, 06c upland prairie, 37, 00c, 75, 00c mixed, No. 1, 56, 00c and 10c and 10c

the present price there is a fost to the distiller of from it to be per gallon.

HDES—Were in fair local request and steady. Dumarced and grabby hides are bermining to arrive. Brooks a Dewsen, of New York, resolved as Jam. St. the stock of hides at that port to be 118, 20 hides and 20 bales Calcutta buffalo, afainst 114, 600 hides and 120 bales Calcutta buffalo, afainst 114, 600 hides and 120 bales Calcutta buffalo, afainst 114, 600 hides and 120 bales (and heavy, 78cc times time the presence cured, light, solved, and the say, 78cc times time before cured, light, cured, 7877 before and the cured, 1877 before and the same of the same cured, 1887 before and the same same strength of the same cured, 1887 before and the same same same at 250 20c for fastern, and logaze for wiscomin samples.

LUMBER—Was in fair request for the season, and steady. The same is melting in the woods, and it is said that in some sections only about two-thris of a crop of loga has been secured, while at many points tumber; of loga has been secured, while at many points tumber.

deg., 34(9835c; headiight, 175 deg. test. 359c; cata and oil. 35c; No. 4, 80c; No. 4, 87c; timsopi. raw. 65c; holled. 70.; while, winter-bleached. 85c; sherm. 25. 15; neartfoot oil, strictly pure. 25. 05 21. 10. de extra. 85c 30c; do No. 1, 75:80c; bank. 35c; sherm. 25. 16; sherm. 25. 26; s

medium, 45 s00c; good do, 50 s55c; fine, 55 s00c; finest. 60 s65c; choice, 70 g77s; choicess, \$6600c; fanty.

est. 60 s65c; choice, 70 g77s; choicess, \$6600c; fanty.

Lyranial.—Common, 28 s35c; good do, 35 s36c; medium 40 s45c; good do, 45 s85c; snest.

\$55 s00; choice, 65 s070; choicest, 70 s75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28 s25c; good do, 32 35c; medium, 40 s45c; good do, 40 s85c; finest, 53 s00; choice, 65 s670c; choicest, 60 s85c; finest, 53 s00; choice, 65 s670c; choicest, 60 s85c; finest, 53 s06 s0c; choicest, 20 s85c; medium, 35 s2 c; good medium, 40 s45c; finest, 50 s55c; choicest, 60 s85c; choicest, 75 s85c.

WOOD—We quote the market dull at \$7.00 for beech and 51 s0 t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and 51 s0 t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and 51 s0 t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and 51 sc t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and 51 sc t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and 51 sc t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and 51 sc t0 for uspid. command at \$60 for the best selected and selected and 51 sc t0 selected and 51 sc t0 sc t0

| Placer | P

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

CATILE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,130 head. The receipts were only a little more than haif as large as for the corresponding day of last week, and were also considerably below the recent average; consequently, there was a more hopeful feeling on the part of holders, who showed a disposition to advance prices. No general savance was established, though in instances there were sales at prices better by 1021256 than could have been obtained for the same description of stock on the closing days of last week. The quality of the supply was poor,—unusually so,—and sales were mostly at prices below \$4.30. While the feeling developed yesterday was sensibly firmer, the position of the leading Eastern markets is such that the chances are not in favor of any framediate decided change for the better in \$2.0044.75 for common to good grades. Excepting a few scattering lots, the yards were cleared of stock and the market closed fram.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Baeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-

stock and the market closed urm.

Choice Beeres—Fine, fat, well-formed 3year to 5-year-old sieers, weighing 1, 400 to

85, 25@5, 75 Wall-fattened of

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-ing I. 100 to 1, 220 bs. 3.75@4.20 Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city shaughter, weigning 500 to 1, 100 bs. 3.00@3.50 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

weighing 800 to 1, 140 hat. 3,0003.50
Stock Castle Common castle, weighing 70
Stock Castle Cas

ed beef arrived in bas condition and could not be sold at Surger—Receipts since Saturday, 7, 700, making 20, 000 for the week, against 33, 220 the previous week; market weaker; extremely dull, with a light busings of 562°C for ordinary to extra; 3 car-loads Colorado sheep alaughtered on owners account; wool-sking quoted for February at \$1, 3002, 22 each; dressed mutton, 640°C by the carcess.

New Sex—Heccipts yesserday and to-day, 6,040, making 21,400 for the week, against 49,440 the previous week; several car-loads back on the road; but little doing in free; nouthally \$6,506;6.78 per 100 lbs, with barely a car-load light Opic corn-fed at \$61,82 per 100 lbt; roceipts of Western dressed hogs for the week, 14,500.

barety a car-load light Cylin Corl-red at Siles per 100 lbs: receipts of Western dressed hogs for the week. 14.300.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 'S.—CATTLS—Receipts for the week ending this day, 17a cars through and 125 cars yard stock. of 2.321 hold, against 311 cars through and 125 cars yard stock. of 2.321 hold, against 311 cars through and 135 cars yard stock. of 2.321 hold, against 311 cars through and 135 cars yard stock. of 2.321 hold, against 311 cars through and 135 cars yard stock. On the week lefter, which was sold brought a cars the open of last week's prices. To-day the market has no yet exact a cars of the week. The appely it fair so far. One cannot make any rallable quotations till to morrow. Hous—Receipts for the week 17, 105 head, against 18, 400 the week before; Yorkers, 85,8006.25; Philadelphias, 85,000.15; of the week 10,500 head, against 18, 400 the week before; is called at 85,000.25, 20; Philadelphias, 85,000.25; Direction of the week before; Cars of the sold light, 25,003 at 19, 100 head, 25; bracking, 56,000.25; burleters, 56,000.25; or receipts, 1,015; shioments, 253.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind.. Feb. 5.—Hous—Quiet; \$5,000.5.00; receipts, 1,100; dalpments mone.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

bort do, 42s 6d.

short do, 428 dd.
CHEREN-Fine American, 702.
TALLOW-428.
PETHOLEGUE-Spirita, 11s. reduced, 17a.
LINSED OIL-279 dd.
RESUS-COMMON. 68; pale, 13s.
SPARTY TURFERFINE-228 dd.
LONDON, Feb. S.—PETROLEGUE-Redined
ANYWERF, Feb. S.—PETROLEGUE-SO.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New Yors, Fab. b.—Grain—Wheat market almost lifeless; shippers have no orders that can be filled at present nominal quotations, and city millers. having bought quite liberally of iste, are disputed to held or and wast far further fresh business; No. 2 Chicago nominal at \$1.41, and No. 2 Mileraukee at \$1.43, no change of moment in winter wheat; sales, 800 bu rejected apring at \$1.18. Bye in sair supply, and dull at 80,885c for Western car-lots and boat-loads; mainsers were disposed to held off for a further material conceasion; No. 1 Canada nominal at \$1.006a. 12; sales, 8,000 bu sprime six rowed State at 78c; 600 bu rejected at &c. Barley-mait was selling in small parcels at unchanged figures; 1,500 bu Canada changed hands at \$1.20. New corn legite per bullower. With a fair export and home-trade domand; old Western box, only and unchanged at coacele in store and afloat; sales 86,000 bu sumerchaintable at 55c, new no strade at 50c, new steamer mixed at 5056600; new steamer yellow at 61c; old and new No. 1 at 60c; old No. 2 white at 62c; Tourid yellow at 60c; ungraded Western vellow at 60c.

Orwan Francisms—Berth-room, though no higher, more steady, notwithstanding a flow morement; charters still dull and nominally at before; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 24,000 bu grain at 345 per 60 sa.

Paovisions—Fock formly held; trade very quiet; sales 100 bris new frees on the spot at 376,75017,00 for ninspected and imprected; sales 500 bris Mirch at \$16,700 bris here at \$16,700 for Mirch at \$10,000 at \$12,000 at 2.50; new prime mees nominal at \$19,000 at 800,000, and new indian at \$20,000,21,00; city extra India mess, \$25,00. Cut meats quiet at steady prices. Lare—Market opened firmer atterwards declimed, but closed firm tennad light, though no pressure to self; sales 400 the prime steam, spot, at \$11,00041,405 also, 1,000 fee february at \$11,005; 2,750 fee March at \$11,105; 2,750 fee March at \$11,105; 1,000 fee.

but firm at former prices: 354,30% for fair to good refining; 9% for prime, and 10% 10% for fair to good refining; 9% for prime, and 10% 10% for countrityag.

Tallow—Market rather more steady: prime Western
quoted at 6% c; city, 6% on a seady: prime Western
quoted at 6% c; city, 6% on a seady: prime Western
quoted at 6% c; city, 6% on a seady: prime western
31.07% cash.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Torker, 8% 5.—Corrow—Quiet; 125,6013c;
futures quiet and steady: February, 12% c; March,
12 39-326,1215-16c. April: 19 5-2564 (5% cr. May, 13 0-32
613 6-16c; June, 12 7-16813 15-32c; July, 13 19-326
613 6-16c; June, 12 7-16813 15-32c; July, 13 19-326
613 6-16c; June, 12 7-16813 15-32c; July, 13 19-326
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613 6-16c; June, 13 7-16813 15-32c; July, 13 19-326
613 6-16c; June, 13 7-16c; Specimen, 13 11-12-1
613 6-16c; June, 13 7-16c; Specimen, 13 11-16c; Spec

Suberias, \$5.0.265.50; exiva, \$6.0266.50; family, \$7.00

Galin - Whest - Market easier: No. 2 Western red,
\$1.46: No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.4061.42; Pennsylvahis red, \$1.3561.57. Corn-Western mixed quiet but
steady: \$96\@356c; seeam, \$2625\%c. Oas-Market
dull; white western, \$16\%c. Rys steady; 70672c.

Cloversend - 15\%c. Shoulders, \$6\%c: clear
flo, \$9\%closec; shoulders, \$7\%c. Clear
flo, \$9\%closec, \$10\%c. Clear
floor
f COPPER—Stendy; Rio, cargoea, 175620Mc; jo 1756220. Whisky—Market dull: \$1.00%. Housirys—Wheat, 8.000bu; cora, 87.000bu. Mairways—Cora, 45.000bu.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PER S.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and un-

white, 36;6c; sall, 30c free on board; steam, nominally 64c. Oste—Moderately active; white Western, 30c 20c.

Wiffart—Western, 81.00.
Hackert—Whast, 2,6010n; corn, 35,000 ba.

Shiparty—Corn, 54,000 bu.

NEW OLLEANS,

NEW OLLEANS,

NEW OLLEANS,

PROVISION SALVE, 35.2506.50; XXX, 36.35

GRAIN—Ours steady, with a fair demand at 35635c.

Osta—St. Louis, 44648c; Galena, 48650c.

Corn-Maat—Quiet and weak; \$2.55.

Provisions—Fork quiet but firm; \$17.50. Lard quiet; jobloing tierce, \$11.50; keg, \$12.0042; 30. Bulk meals quiet but firm; shoulders, loose, 65c; clear be. 86c; packed, 65c; clear by 86c; clear, be. Bacon quiet and an eliminged. Hams—Super-cured, 12013c.

Waisay—Weaker, 81.08.

GraceRitzs—Coffee steady and drm; fair to good re-daing, 154625c in gold. Super-Good demand at full prices; inferior, 5665c; common to good common, 7 erflec; fair to fully fair, 85c;6c. Milasse—New Orleans, 85c;6cc.

Beax—Market easier; 65c.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

teams, there common. Massilyst fair, Magsilet prime to choice. 42644c. Rice quiet but stoady.

BRAN—Market easier; 80c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Mo., Feb. 5.—COTTON—Dall and unchanged.

FLOUE—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.46% bid cash; sales \$1.5161.51% March. Core quiet and unchanged, which is the sales of cash; sales \$1.5161.51% March. Core quiet and onchanged; No. 2 mixed. 33%c cash; sales \$4.100.

The sales of the sales of

No. 2. 4256. Osta a shade firmer; No. 2. 2556. Hye held at 712 for No. 1. Barley dull; No. 2 Western, 76c; No. 2. 26c.
Provisions—Firmer. Mess perk held at 216.20. Prinne steam lard, \$10.00. Livessed hour, \$6.50.
Prinne steam lard, \$10.00. Livessed hour, \$6.50.
RECEITYS—Flour, 3.000 bris; wheat, \$10.00 ba.
SRIPHENTS—Flour, 3.000 bris; wheat, \$5.00 bri.
CHOCHNART, \$0.000 bris; wheat, \$5.00 bri.
CHOCHNART, \$10.000 bris; wheat, \$5.00 bri.
FLOUR—Chief; Tamilly, \$67.2507.000
GERMY—Wheat scarce and Strat: red, \$14.0021.48.
COrn, \$236.4c. Onts steady; 335.600. Rre quiet; 350.50 bric.
FLOUR—Chief; Tamilly, \$67.2507.000
GERMY—Wheat scarce and Strat: red, \$14.0021.48.
COrn, \$236.4c. Onts steady; 335.600. Rre quiet; 350.50 bric cash; 316.700.000.—Provisions—Ports clued; 10.000.
Provisions—Ports quiet and steady; \$10.750 bric cash; 3116.70 brid cash

Demand moderate.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Business was fairly scrive in cotton goods and prints, and prices were steady. Cochece prints savanced 1/2. Cotton dress goods were more active. Men's wear of workens were in fregular demand. Fine eassimers were in fair request. mand. Fire easimeres were in fair request.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG. Feb. 5.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; et 83.55 at Partier's; refined dull; 304c acted, Philipbia delivery; small sales reported at 20c.

CLEWRARD, O., Peb. 5.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; et al. 1016.

COTTON.

New OTHERS, Feb. 5.—Corrow—In fair demands at lower rates; asles. 6.100 balon; good ordinary (05621);6c; low middling. 13 1562; good middling fair, 136

Alling. 12c; net receipts. 1,000 cales; alles, 000; exports, coastwise, 361.

CHARTSTON, Fab. 3.—COTTON Dult, manufactures, Fab. 3.—COTTON Dult, manufactures, 500; to Gran Britain, 2,024; un the Centinent, 500;

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Sleady: middling. 11Mc; net receipts, 2,000; balas; gras, 3,300; asies, 763; exports to the Channel, 1,000; coastwise, 612.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Dult; middling, 13Mc; net receipts, 2,281 bales; gross, 2,789;; asies, 200, to Gress Britain, 8,567; coastwise, 1,007. TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

ROOMS.

1. CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dep'L).
2. TO RENT.
3. GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALK.
4. DUESTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALK.
5. ROBBINS & APPLETON.
6. NEW YORK WATCH COMPASY.
7. TO RENT.
8. WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINA.
9. WRIGHT & TYTHELL.
10. CHARTER OAK LIFE (LOSS DEP'L).
11-12. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.
12. HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COODER.

10. CHANTER OAR LIFE (LOSS DEPT).

11-12 FAIRCHILD & BLACEMAN.

13. HENRY E. SERLYE. W. D. COODER.

14-18. JAMES MONGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.

16. CENTENNIAL PUBLISHING COMPAST.

17. W. D. HARDEIN.

18-19. D. E. PEARSONS & CO.

20. HUTCHINSON & LOFF.

21. O. L. BASSIN & CO.

22. ASSOCIATE RDITOR.

23. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

24. MANAGING EDITORS.

25. E. CENTLE.

27. W. J. BARNEY & CO.

28. WILLIAM BROSS.

29. H. F. NOBCROSS. J. A. MCELDOWNEY.

30. REDFATH LYCEUM BUREAU.

31. COMMERCIAL EDITOR.

32. W. W. DEXTER.

33. NIGHT EDITOR.

35. NIGHT EDITOR.

36. CITY EDITOR.

37. M. G. GEORGE L. THATCHER.

38. NIGHT EDITOR.

39. CHECKER.

30. NIGHT EDITOR.

30. COMERCIAL EDITOR.

30. CITY EDITOR.

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37. COMERCIA

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Reference Marks | Saturday occupied. | Sunday excepted. | Monday excepted. | Aprile Sunday 44 8 s. m. | Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERS RAILWAY. Ficket Odices, 62 Clark st. (Suerman House) and Canal st., corder Madison, and at the depote. . | Louve | Arriva

5-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-ma. MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD

1 Leave. Arrive

Kansas City & Denver Past Kr.
St. Louis & Springraid & Fr.
St. Louis & Springraid & Texas.
Pekin and Peorra field in Texas.
Peoria, Recukt & Burgeross.
Chicago & Patucali E. R. 48.
Streator, Lacon, Wash 2008 Ex.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat a 4:30 p. m. | 8:20 s. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAN Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-sts., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankse Express
Wisconsin a Minnesota Taro'
Day Express
Wisconsin, lowa, and Minnesota Express
Wisconsin a Minnesota Thro'
Nicota in a Minnesota Thro'
Nicht Express
10:30 p. m. 2 7:00 a m. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Frairis du Chien, or via Watertown

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-seconds.

Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-at., near Clark.

Leave. Arrivs. *** 60 a m. 1730 a m. 1830 p. m.

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATIAOAN Depots foot of Lakes and in the latest and street and street of the latest of the latest

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larri Ticket office so Clark-street | Arrive. | Depart.

PTITEBURG. PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAN
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Morrow-al, Ticket-offices: SS Cark-st., Paigner House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

BOAD.
Depot corner of Clinton and Carrell-sta. West Silk-Ticket onice, 121 Rendolph-si., and at depot.

KANKAKEE LINE

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

Prom P. C. & St. L. Ry. Deport. corner of Clinton and
Carrell-sia. West Side. Ticket omes, 131 Sandshipts. and at Deport.

Depart. Arrive.

Day Express (except Sunday)... 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m.

Right Express (daily)... 8:00 p. m. 7:20 p. m. PERFUMERY. ATKINSONS PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE BROWN WINDSOR SOAP EAU DE COLOGNE FIVE PRIME MEDALA.
Sold by all Dealers.
J. & E. ATEINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE I The West Chicago

Supreme Unpleasant Readi tors of 1871-

An Express Compa

an End to the Flaglor The Chicago & Evanst poses to Fight for 1

Record of Judgments Diverces and Ba

Following is the substant the Supreme Court in the the People:

The first point is that the boalevards exceeds the his state. It is said the cost, osly includes the act damage various tracts having been dimits the language used in the construction contented for power to condens and offset and when this occurs the act he amount that has to be pailenedts. In accertaining the senoting in the language the conclusion could be drawn be considered except what is paid. id.
It is fined that the enlarge he supplemental act (which has act, submitted to a vote or is declared to be a publication and out-in regard to the same to amend it without secret to a vote.

nes in declared to be a punition no doubt in regard to the lature to amend it without ament to a vote.

It is also taged that the accuse lavied upon lands in we improvement in part in the And in support of this we case of Hundley vs. Consister on the assessment authorities of two towns. There is a marked differentied and the one under cultured on the assessment authorities of two towns. Then on property in bot action was held to be it held that an assessment one town for a local majorities from was held to be it held that an assessment one town for a local majorities from was illegal in this case was made by Assistanties from the circuit Court, and it does not not the control of the money to be rabe expended for a local implows. Conceding that the control the court of the bouler of the cost of the bouler of the cost of the bouler of the two the circuit control of the massessment cannot now Circuit Court confirmed the appeal has been taken from the Tis also argued that the not place that the control town the circuit control of the control town ore was not amindent to give them. The act required the newspapers, and the general it tion three times for three These notices were published lost the fifth the next on Sawas the first week's public week publication. The assessment cannot saw the first week's public week publication.

day, the fifth, the next on Sa was the first week's public week publication was made the second week, and it was a to Thurnday of the third we full weeks did not classes being first and last insertion, nor do-stanter require it. Under the was Bradley, 48 HI., 250, we that the solice given was a sal with the statute.

It is next contended that the power to make but one assess It is next contended that the power to make but one assessment for the would have no power to go over a successive the second that the act expressly as to divide the amount of their away that the second the second that the se

our. or take awaitings or sateral proceeding.

It is next expect that the not or judgment was insufficient, escribed as being due for 15 confered by the Orcuit Court two male by the Assessors as the dusy of the Circuit Cle (on to ille a court beautiful Cle (on to ille a court beautiful). act these until after July 1: irremutances, we see no reason was not properly include 1871, although not actually dinotice of the Collector may yet, as it did not affect the subtax, we cannot hold that the authorized. As no substantified middle of the subtax we cannot hold that the authorized. As no substantified middle of the substantial of the substantial form o The first question is that the Collector, is the proper judgment. This was deckies People, and the Chicago & road Company vs. The People

read Company vs. The Peopl It is next arred that the profess to be for the total lands for the year named, port says "The list of lot which remained due and un levied and assessed for the which remained due and u forfeited to the State for 1872, with interest, and up and unnaid the taxes and for 1870, together with the ers." He also says the figure headed "total tax" will be taxes due there on respect taxes due there on respect to the taxes and the taxes and the taxes and the taxes and the taxes are taxes due there on respect taxes due there on respect to the taxes and the taxes and the taxes are headed "total tax" will be taxes due thereon respects able to see why this is not compliance with the Revenu It is next claimed that the cient as authorizing a sale from that fixed by law. Revenue law, the Collector ity the Monday on which the This section also matter. This section also provides cause, judgment is not rends it shall be held legal to have j

at shall be held legal to have j sequent tarm of the Court. that the Collector may apply at any subsequent term. I tended he should fill the his with the term at which he with the heas anthor blank with the heast only and that the proper time could insert the proper.

It is next urged that the Chear complaints of individual

But altegather proper.

If is next urged that the Chear complaints of individual taxes at the July meeting in that at that meeting all ass referred to a standing commitmed to the commitmed to a standing commitmed to the commitmed to the commitmed that all bodies composed of persons act through such a commitmed that all bodies composed of persons act through commitmed that all bodies composed of persons act through commitmed that anybody was deprived are not inpressed with the tax that all bodies composed of the tax anybody was deprived are not inpressed with the tax that all bodies composed of the composed of the composed of the composed of gravances shall except as to any excess show any injustice had been done and to reduce his taxes to overvaluation. But, so far she system that the conceives the composed of the conceives the conceived that no error or influences and the tax taseff shall whitse the tax taseff shall whitse

8.—Corrox—Dull, militaling. 1.727 bales; sales, 500; 40 Grea Continent, 500. JILDING DIRECTORY.

IK LIFE (Insurance Den't.) ALLACE J. T. DALE, CH-CASE MAN'F GOORPANY, PPLETON, VATCH COMPANY, 102 A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS.
RELIFE (Loss Dep's.).
E BLACKMAN.

BLYE. W. D. COOPER. AN. R. W. BRIDGE. PUBLISHING COMPANY. NS & CO. DITOR BERROWS OF COMPANY otrors borgeook YACO DORE

OSS. J. A. NCELDOWNEY, CEUM BUREAU. Wallore of the ATCHER SOOD and D TIME TABLE

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ference Meres-† Saturday ex-epted. ; Monday excepted. | Ar-

BTHWESTERN RAILWAY. bark-st. (Sherman House) and 73 Vells and Kinzie-sta. anal and Kinzie-sta.

CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

Leave. | Arrive & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. 6:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 c. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 4 6:10 a. m.

* 5:05 p. m. *11:00a. m ENTRAL RAILROAD,
a. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
21 Randolph-st., near Clark.
Leave. Arrive.

Pron & OUINOY RATIROAD. ct., indiada-av., and Stateonthe intenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 52

** for 110:00 p. m. ; 6:55 a. m. 10:00 p. m. * 6:55 a. m.

8:43 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:00 s. m. 5:39 s. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 s. m. 5:39 s. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:00 s. m. 4:00 p. m. YNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. | Leave. | Arrive. s & OHIO RAILEOAD
position Building, foot of Monss SS Clark-st., Palmer House,
espet (Exposition Building).
Leave. Arrive.

8:50 a.m., 6:30 a.m.
8:50 b.m., 8:10 p. m.

AND & PACIFIC BATLBOAD k-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive.

10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 6:05 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 16:50 a. m. BOAD.

BOAD.

BOAD.

Bo and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Handolph-st., and at depot.

8:60 a.m. 7:20 p. m. 8:60 p. m. 7:30 a. m. TAKEE LINE. not of Lake at., and Depot, foot Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-Depart. | Arrive.

LINE & LOKOMO LINE.

To Depot. corner of Clinton and
Tient offices, 121 Handolph | Depart. | Arrive.

PERFUMERY. S. WHITE ROSE WINDSOR SOAP
U DE COLOGNE
BIER MEDALS.
I by all Dealers.
FRINSON,
Old Bond Street, Lordon. A Variety of Decisions in Tax Cases.

THE LAW.

The West Chicago Park Assessment Sustained by the Supreme Court.

Unpleasant Reading for Objectors of 1871-'2-'3 and Other Years. an End to the Flaglor-Wadhams Suit-

An Express Company Rebuked. the Chicago & Evanston Rallway Pro-

pases to Fight for Its Franchise.

ed of Judgments and New Suits-Divorces and Bankruptoies.

TAX CASES. WEST CHICAGO PARK ASSESSMENTS. lowing is the substance of the opinion of coreme Court in the case of Andrews vs.

point is that the cost of the parks and first point is that the cost of the parks and varie exceeds the limitation fixed by the cost, to be within the limit, andress the net damages, the benefits to the streets having been deducted. We do not the language used in the act will warrant the miles contended for; the Board has the let condemn and offset damages by benefits, her this occurs the actual cost of the Park is soont that has to be paid after deducting the tall in accrtaining the cost of the park we thing in the language of the act from which actually sidered except what is required to be actually sidered except what is required to be actually

sent to a rote.

It is also urged that the assessment is void beput levied upon lands in West Chicago to pay for
a improvement in part in the Town of Jefferson.

ahref ust cost may be assessed upon the property in Schron. The question as to there being no evidence that the paperty assessed was benefited to the amount of assessment cannot now be raised, as the first tour confirmed the assessment, and no appair has been taken from the decree.

It also argued that the notice given of the application to the Circuit Court to appoint Assessment as the circuit court principle. The set required the notice to be in three assessment and the general lay required publication these times for three successive weeks.

The set treated the notice to be in three assessment and the general lay required publication these times for three successive weeks. dd not clapse between the reading of the ast insertion, nor does the reading of the ast insertion, nor does the reading of the ast included to hold the state of the state of

stice given was a successful to the Assessors had no temtended that the Assessors had no the assessment for the first payment ca-it power. The action of the Assessors the estire amount into annual install-al assessment water that the con-the assessment made by the Circart te advantage of such defects in a col-

the mask processor of the control of

The tax, then, being just, even had the town officers or the Board of Coumissioners failed to meet, we could not hold that it vitiated the tax imposed on appellant's property, and much less that it would vitiate the entire levy of the township or county in which the officers acted. The General Assembly has commanded, and all must yield obedience to its requirements.

Judgment affirmed.

ship or county in which the officers acted. The General Assembly has commanded, and all mest yield obedience to its requirements.

Jadgment affirmed.

RAISST VS. THE PROFIE.

ROSE most contain a statement of the names of the owners. In the delinquent list appears a column headed, "In whose name assessed," and the Collector states that he gives the names of the owners "as far as they are known." We think it should be taken that the names appearing in this column are the names of the owners "so far as they are known."

It is next urged that the equalization made by the County Board met on the second Monday of July, and adjourned from time to time, until it finally acted upon the assessments, and equalized them on the 12th of September following. It is not required by the statute that the equalization shall be made of a meeting of the Board to be held on that day. There is no limit to the duration of the meeting, and we regard it as made at a meeting required to be held, and which was held, on the second Monday of July. The equalization made by a committee of the Board, and adopted by the statute.

Judgment affirmed.

PIKE VS. THE PROFIE.

The first point made by the objectors is, that the town and park tax in the Town of West Chicago, and the town taxes in South Chicago, are illegal and void. It appears that the Collector, in his application to the County Court, presented two lists,—"No. 1" and "No. 2."—the first of which contained descriptions of lands and lots in Cook County delinquent for shield the property was forfeited to the State for unpaid taxes at the taxes for the taxes of 1873, smd upon which there remained due and unpaid back taxes of 1873, which we added. In the other list was spiceibed the delinquent lands and lots in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, conmissioners, and there is nothing to show this the return of the South Park Conmissioners. It must be conceded that the return of the South Park Con

the Company should not be held for any less or damage on any box, package, or anything worth over \$50, unless the just and true value thereof is atated in the receipt. In the case of the Adama Express Company ws. Harris, \$7 Himois, and subsequent cases, it was held that a receipt containing provisions limiting the common-law liability of a company must be assented to with a full knowledge of its terms, and, so assenting, shall be signed by the consigner. The simple delivery of such a receipt to the shipper is not conclusive upon the latter. Whether he had knowledge of the terms of the receipt is a point for the jury to decide upon evidence aliundi, and all the direumstasses showing the giving of the receipt are admissible in evidence to enable the jury to decide that fact. Conceding the terms of the receipt of this kind are well understood and assented to by the shippers, it cannot be conceded that the law irnores negligence, and it is upon that ground that the decision is placed in this case. The Company chose to risk the safe transportation of these goods by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railrond Company. The train was running at the rate of thirty or thirty-live miles an hour when it struck a broken rail and the baggage-car lelescoped into the express car, knocking down a stove in which there was a fire, and the express-car, The cars should have been constructed properly, and with a view to the avoidance of such accidents, by the use of the Miller coupler—a contrivance known prior to 1872, which, the evidence showed, tends to, in a great measure, prevent such accidents, and which many companies had introduced into their service some years prior to this occurrence. The Comrt infors that no railroad is safe the Company should not be held for any loss or

prevent such accidents, and which many companies had introduced into their service some years prior to this occurrence. The Comtinuity of the companies had introduced into their service some years prior to this occurrence. The Comtinuity of the companies had no railroad is safe without them, and considers the fact that they were not in use on this road as a case of angligence. The railroad company transacting its business without these improvements is justly held guilty of negligence. When the express company takes such a corporation into its employment it is responsible for its acts. The agreement does not absolve them from taking proper care and guarding against negligence. When a small package contains an article of great value, it is proper that the carrier should have information thereof. But it is not so with large packages, abarrel of flour, etc., because the carrier can determine their value for himself. The jury should see that everything was fair; that there was no fraud or concealment on the part of the stripper; and they should be well assured that he understood the terms of the receipt.

The opinion concludes by saying: "There is something unconscionable in the defense set up in this case, We have a right to suppose that the Companydo not enforce the valuation clause with their customers. We feel assured there was no design to defraud in this case, and is it not monstrous that a common carrier shall be enabled to escape the responsibility under such circumstances? The property they received was worth 88,000. By this judgment (that of the lower Court he sought they excepted on the payment of \$50. There is no justice in that."

Judgment of the lower Court was accordingly reversed. Smith, Goodrich & Patterson for the plaintiff, and Small & Moore for the defendant.

BYRD VS. HUGHES.

In the case of Byrd vs. Hughes, appealed from the Circuit Court, a bill in equity was silled be

his said promise and agreement to and with complainant, journeyed to Riehmend, Va., on the 23d of December, 1861, and obtained the contract in question, from which, the bill alleges, Hughes realized profits in the agerceate amounting to \$300,000, and asks that Hughes be required to divide the same equally with complainant.

The decision of the Supreme Court was that the constleration in this case was illegal, and could not be enforced in a court of equity, Byrd being the agent of Turner and Washington at the time he entered into the contract with Hughes in regard to fees to be obtained by Hughes on account of his retainer from Byrd's principals. This contract was of the nature of a partnership, which might be terminated at such time as either party was prepared to withdraw. True, neither withdrew, but Washington and Turner terminated the arrangement by discharging the complainant from the management of their business. The Court held that it was proper, after complainant was no longer an agent, to enter upon a new contract with defendant, under which he performed the services and secured large fees, and that there was no ground for allowing complainant to come in and share with defendant. Under this ruling, the bill was not sustained, and the judgment was affirmed. J. W. Beach for complainant, and Lawrence, The indictment against David Grossman, a

March 1997 And State 1997 And State

Hiram Hastings and Charles Hastings, claiming \$3,000 damages.
George B. Thorpe brought suit for \$2,500 against John Gunzenhauser.
Samuel and Daniel Armitune filed a bill against Milo Thielemann and wife, Eliza Fowers, and — Powers, her husband, Louise Thielemann, Richard and Louis Berlitzheituner, Louis and Ernet Jasgor, the Citizens' Bank of Chicago, the Connecticut General Life-Insurance Company, John Rediand, and Henry P. Caldwell, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,550 on the south 50 feet of Lot I7, in Butterfield's Addition, otherwise known as Thielemann's Theatre.

COUNT COURT.

In the estate of Henry Schumacher, a grant of administration was made to Sophia Schumacher, under bond for \$34,000.

CHISTINAL COURT.

Yesterday morning Patrick Gaughan was placed on trial for the murder of Joseph Wicks in October last, at No. 141 Cornelis street. The two lived in the same building and got into a charrel about some scavenger work. From words they came to blows, and finally Gaughan drew a pistul and fired at Wicks three times. Two of the balls took effect, one penetrating the abdomen, and the other inflicting a feash wounds five days later.

The only witnesses aramined vesterder were pletion of the work would have been the proper form. Judgment is therefore affirmed. This sustains the city alchumer to the plea. In the case of the City of Chicago vs. Frank Lavalle, the opinion was delivered by Justice Craig. The case was originally a claim for damages for injuries received in front of No. 32 North Racker street. The first error noted by the opinion is that in the court below (where appellee received a verdict for \$1,200) the testimony of appellant's sister, a gird of 18, and of another girl, was suffered to overbalance the testimony of five witnesses who swore that the walk was in good condition. The Court says: "While it is the province of a jury to pass apon questions of fact, and this Court reductantly interferes with the verdict of a jury where there is a conflict in the proof, yet the evidence of appellee on the unsafe condition of the sidewalk at the time the accident occurred seems to have been so completely overgome by the evidence of appellant beging upon the evidence of appelles on the unsafe condition of the sidewalk at the time the accident occurred seems to have been so completely overcome by the evidence of appellant bearing upon the same ejection, that we cannot, without an arbitrary disregard of the rights of appellant, sanction the verdict." Another reason for reversing the judgment is that she Court below refused to give the instruction, as asked, that if the jury believed that neither the plaintiff nor defendant was negligent, then they should have found for defendant. Such instruction should have been given. Reversed and remanded.

TWO OFINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, jill., Feb. 5.—In the Supreme Court to day opinions were fled in the cases of Richards vs. The People, error to DeWitt, judgment affirmed, and Davidson et al. wa. Moore appeal from Cook, decree affirmed.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar, No. 289, United States vs. E. B. Stoddard, for violation of Bankrapt law, first case for trial.

JUDGE GART-179, 185 to 189, 192 to 198, 200, 201, and 203, 204, 205, all inclusive. No case on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONVESSIONS Amalia Lange vs. Bichael Stickel, 2006.06. -N. M. Blumenthal vs. Lorens Water, \$136.08. John Turner vs. Samuel R. Jefferson, \$230.01. Junes Barter, ... Withrell, ... Stone, and ... Short, Sci2.30. -John Griffiths vs. Nelson and Edward De Golyer; vsrdiet, \$330. -A. L. Adams et al. vs. Samuel B. Munson, Jr., \$722.07. Appeal. Junes Munson, Jr., \$722.07. Appeal. Junes, Bolly S. Circuis Court-Conversions George Lichtmayer vs. Robers and Eliza Brand. \$214.65. Same vs. Eliza and George Goelier, \$425.85. Junes Booven-Dennis Dorsa vs. J. B. Peterson; verdict, \$100, and motion for new trial. -A. J. Cox et al. vs. Tacodor A. Hungerford, \$158.71.

CHICAGO.

1861, with a capital of \$100,000, and power to lay a horse or steam car line from Chicago to Evanston, etc. Ang. 17, 1884, the City of Chicago gave the Chicago & Evanston Road permission to lay a single or double track, with two exceptions, where it is specified the track shall be single, from Madison and LaSalle streets on LaSalle to Erie street, west on Erie to Roberts street, north on Roberts street to Roberts street, thence north on Larrabee street to hawthorne street, thence northwesterly on Hawthorne thence north on Larrabee street to Hawthorne street, thence northwesterly on Hawthorne street to Halsted street, thence north on Halsted street to the northern limits of the City of Chicago; also, on Haisted street from the centre of the North Branch of Chicago River north

Elever is no justifice in the state of a cost to perform his duties seconding to the liver prescribing them. There is nothing to show that the control of th

CHANGES OF VENUE.

How the Present Law Works, and What It Costs the City.

A Salutary Amendment Has Been Propared and Sent to Springfield.

The City New Paying Two Sets of Peo ple for Doing the Same Work.

During the past three or four months the attention of the public has frequently called to grievances arising from the insufficiency of the lews regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, and growing out of the manner in which some of these individuals administer the law,—not for the suppression of crime or the criminal classes, but for the enlargement of their bank accounts. The police authorities complain, and not without reason, that in spite of all their efforts to stamp cut vagrancy and crime, both are on the increase, because of a quasi-protection and in some instances full immunity accorded well-known and suspected individuals without visible means of suspected individuals without visible means of

upon the recommendation of a majority of the Judges in the country. Three of these Justicesons for each division of the city—are elected by the Council to preside at the Police Courts, and

They are paid an annual salary, having entered into a stipulation with the City Comptroller not to demand the fees that would otherwise arise. The other twelve Justices are entitled to the fees and perquisites of their office as established and defined by law.

Under the statute, a person charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor can, on being brought before a Justice, demand and be accorded a change of venue to the nearest Justice, on his making an affidavit that to the best of his belief the Court is prejudiced against him. The frequency with which this has been done in the cases of persons brought before the South and West Division Police Courts has challenged attention, and the reasons therefor have been to establish the case of the second of the case of the second of the court is prought before the south and West Division Police Courts has challenged attention, and the reasons therefor have been to establish the case of t South and West Division Police Courts has challenged attention, and the reasons therefor have been in active demand. It has been accretained that the Justices of these Courts were fully alive to the necessity of protecting the public by vigorously enforcing to the number similed the present of the numbers of the law were liable. The gamblers and other well-dressed vagrants who live by shere wits found that justice became to them a dear commodity, and the dispensers of it exceedingly obnoxious.

Some of the outside Justices, particularly those in almost immediate proximity to the Police Court, saw an opportunity to add to their piles of earthly possessions, and began to act accordingly.

RESUMPTION AND GOOD TIMES.

To the Better of The Tribins.

Cancago, Feb. 5.—Your leader of this morning, on the "Resumption of Business," is, to my numble mind, the most inferesting article of that issue. This question of finance, while of more importance to every man, woman, and child of this country than any other, not even exampling the Presidential Improgile, is at the same time less understood than any other. Business men, otherwise sagacious and far-seeing, exhibit an ignorance perfectly marvelous, and even pitiful, when finance, and more expecially the collateral subject of silver and its remonetization, is introduced. Police Court, saw an opportunity to add to their piles of earthly possessions, and begun to act accordingly.

DISERTITABLE CONSTABLES, who, if they had their just deserts, would be breaking stone in Joliet, inclimated to the suspected classes that, whenever they got into trouble, it would be advisable for them to take a change of venue, is things could be then fixed to their satisfaction. These disre putable Constables hang around these comigno us Justice-shops, and for a consideration make themselves useful in fixing up bummer juries, who will in any cause render a verdict in accordance with the instructions of their employer.

The scheme thus planned was put into practical and immediate execution. Gembling-houses were pulled night after night, and the instates taken to the police stations. The next maorning they invariably applied for a change of venue, which was granted in compliance with the statute. Sometimes they were fined a small amount, and sometimes the cases were dismissed. Similar results followed in the cases of persons arrested under the Vagrancy set. This is not all. These Justices to whom the cases were sent on the change of venue charged in their fees against the city, and thus the taxpayers have the spectacle of the municipality being obliged to twice pay for what, under a better vagrants, et il genus omne, thus obtain a quibe-protection, and the city is obliged to support two sets of Justices, when the charter and common sense only contemplate one.

In order to do away with the outrageous sys-

remonetization, is introduced.

The fact is, the business men of the United States are sadly afling, and they do not know what is the matter. The true diagnosis is, too much of Linderman and John-Sherman-tinkering-at-finance.
Will THE TRIBUNE explain what different result would follow remonetizing of silver, instead of carrying out Gen. Grant's recommendation? of carrying out Gen. Grant's recommendations?
Would those not the hearts of the state of the serior notes in circulation. Please explain the above, for it now appears as if the Government and capitalists have an especial hatred for the non-interest bearing portion of our debt, while the people have more confidence and faith in the same than in any similar medium ever issued.

There is less than a month remaining of this Congress, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Senate to let that time expire without referring again to the Bland bill.

How completely are we ruled by our servants! Instead of obeying the will of a majority of the people, a clique in the Senate simply obeys the behast of a ring of "students of finance" (goldgamblers), led by John Sherman, while millions

Any person arrested on any criminal charge, or for the violation of any ordinance of any city,

Any person arrested on any criminal charge, or for the violation of any ordinance of any city, toom, or cillage, and taken before any Justice of the Peace for examination, may, previous to the commencement of such examination, and before any continuence, make eath that it is his belief that said Justice is so prejudiced against him that he cannot have a fair and impartial investigation before said Justice. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the Justice immediately to transmit the papers connected with or belonging to such examination to the nearest Justice of the Peace in the same county who is not of ain to the defendant, sick, absent from town, or interested in the seme contribution as compact or otherwise, who shall proceed as if the suit had been instituted before him, precided that in cities, towns, and cillages having more than one Justice of the Peace designated as Police-Justice, all changes of sense from one Justice as designated as Police-Justice, all the other Justices to designated as Police-Justice, shall be to the nearest of the other Justices as contemplated in this section shall mean to be by the nearest-traveled route, and, further provided, that the others having the defendant in charge shall hold him in custody shall be change of venue is granted.

A Targung F reporter showed the proposed amendment to gamblers), led by John Sherman, while milliers suffer for the necessaries of life, and the bark-rupt courts are crowded with ruined business men. Is there no hope for relief? P. J. R.

out by the millions, but the cold wer kill them between this and spring. pers received here are over a half-site, and in good health. alive, and in good health.

OMAILA, Neb., Feb. 5.—The continuous weather has the effect to fatch out greegs in this vicinity. If this weather continue a few dress longer there is a fulfilly that the hopper eag will hatch or ready for the freezing-up spell.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. AAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Triday-ROMEO AND JULIET. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Stively LAST WHEE of LE COMMANDEU CAZENEUVE

Soirees of Prestidigitation And ANTI-SPIRITUALISTIC SHANCES. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAGGIE MITCHELI

B. Rumion's new romantle play of Sarrante the Management in announcing the con-innance of this successful play every evening dur-ing the week and Saturciay Matine.

In Preparation—JANE EYRE and RECKY SIX HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

WOODHULL On Sunday Evening, Feb. 11. d Seats for sale now at Bux Office.

THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPS atsima and Little All Right. The Leving Bros., Chire Sisters, Eate Harding, Flori larcy, and twenty-five Specialty Artists. Every evening at 3. Admission, 25 and 50 cents

PROF. O. S. FOWLER

New York to Clasgow, Liverson, 2005, steerings, 2005.
Cabina, 865 to Sail. Intermediate, 2005, steerings, 2005.
ITALIA. Feb. 70, 70 pm | UTOPIA Feb. 24, 2 p. m.
Cabins 850, 10 70; Steerings, 275.
Cabins 850, 10 70; Steerings, 275.
Cabins 850, 10 70; Steerings, 275.

STATE LINE

From New York to Bristol (En

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

The General Transatiantic Company, Mail Steams, between New York and Herres calling at Plymose (G. R.), will sail from Pier No. - G. Merick Berger of Morton-H. every witernate Saturday, Section with Labrador, Section (Section 1988) and the Saturday Section of For portionists address LOUIS Dis BERGAN. Again, So Broonway, N. T., or W. F. WHITE, of Charges, Agent for Chicago. WHITE STAR LINE

Carrying the Matt, between NEW YORK and LIVE! POOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Ra-doph-st. CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to sad from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randelph-sta, Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Hisks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book contain-ing full information sent on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO. Bankers and Brokers. 5 Walf-st., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

We shall sell at public anction, on Thursday, Man, 1877, \$2.70 clock p. m., on the premises on Filamot a sear Cambell-av. all the right, thic, and interested the Finchburg Scythe and Tool Co., a bankro proporation of Fischburg, Man, had, on the Siday loverary, 1870, it and to the following described training, on which there is new brick dwelling bruin with Los shirty-serven (37), in Block two (3), m. is a word of the sand in the state of the sand had to the sand the D. H. MERRIAM. | Anigness.

MATHRY with great success by the physical success success to the physical success succ

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weskness, Loss Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscrettes or sicess. Any Druggies having ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cinelmant, Onto.

The Chicago Medical College and South Sid Dispensary treated 988 patients in December and 1,340 in January.

The Barbers' Association held a regular meet-ng at the Sherman House last night, Mr. W. A. Lettich presiding, and transacted the usual

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 34 degrees; 10 a. m., 36; 12 m., 38; 3; p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 39. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.20; 8 p. m., 30.20.

The cigarmakers in D. Castro's cigar-factory, No. 731 West Madison street, quit their work yesterday because the boss wanted to compel them to work according to the Spanish style,— without binders. The cigarmakers say they earn average wages of \$6 to \$7 a week in this factory.

factory.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held the following inquests: Francois J. B. Coudet, apoplexy of the brain; H. H. Capamagian, a Turkish wool-spinner at No. 381 Ohio street, who died of his injuries received by being caught in the medimery and belting of his shop, accidental death; Rica Wendell, of No. 313 Wentworth avenue, apoplexy of the brain; Hearietta Volght, of No. 213 Carroll avenue, asthmatical

consumption.

The Irish Literary Society held a regular meeting last evening in the hall corner of La-Salle and Lake streets. In the absence of the President, Arthur Dixon, First Vice-President, occupied the chair. B. Quirk, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, reported that the Sherman House parlors had been engaged for the evening of Monday, March 19, when the annual ball will be held. Owing to the fact that St. Parick's Day falls on a Saturday, it was not found feasible to hold the enterment upon that evening. Carr's Orchestrs has been engaged for the occasion. The report of the Committee was received, and they were empowered to order the necessary printing, etc.

Thomas Murray, expressman, while waiting

powered to order the necessary printing, etc.

Thomas Murray, expressman, while waiting for a load of goods from the Gardner House sale at the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue yesterday, van across a bottle in one of the deserted rooms which he thought contained whisky, and, being unable to resist the temptation, he took a "two-finger" draught of it. A few moments afterward he concluded that the stuff was bug-poison, and his stomach bore him out bravely in his assertion. Dr. N. S. Davis was sent for, and rendered the unfortunate man all the assistance he could, but was forced to conclude that his case was hopeless. Murray is 38 years of age, and has a wife and large family residing at No. 898 North Wood street.

Wood street.

John Hoffman, the Collector of the West Town, has issued the following manifesto to delinquent personal taxpayers:

Having notified you according to law, and called on you in person for the purpose of collecting your personal-property taxes for the year 1878, and you having failed and neglected to pay the same, I hereby give you this final notice, that, unless you pay or cause the said taxes to be paid on or before day of ——1877, I shall proceed to lery the same by distress and sale of your property, as the law directs. John Hoffman, Town Collector.

At the bottom of the circular the section of

amme by distress and sale of your property, as the law directs. Joun Hopfman, Town Collector.

At the bottom of the circular the section of the law in regard to levying is quoted.

MOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Menominee: W. F. Merrill, Toledo; Judge T. J. Merrifield, Valparaiso; the Hon. Issac Stephenson and Judge J. W. Saughrey, Marinette; "Billy" Emerson, Sau Francisco. ... Tremont House—Col. E. G. Callahan, St. Louis; Col. W. R. Smyth. Freeport; H. R. Howland, Buffalo; J. C. Spencer, Indianapolis; H. M. Pelt, New York; W. R. Dennis, Boston; W. J. Zegler, London; Horatio H. Vall, Baltimore; J. N. Rice, Milwankee; Col. R. W. Holmes. Detroit; the Hon. A. H. Morrison, St. Joe; the Hon. F. H. Pratt. Lincoln; C. B. Thompson, U. S. A. ... Grand Pacific.—W. G. Neilson, Philadelphis; H. S. Hindekoper, Indianapolis; the Hon. R. S. Fay, Boston; J. W. Goff, Cincinnati; C. A. Otis, Cleveland; W. B. Linsley, Escanaba; Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, Pooria; E. W. Smith, U. S. A.; J. M. Palmer. Danver, J. S. William, Memphelm M. S. M. h. Boston; W. R. Fosdick, New York; A. mson, Toledo; the Hon. George Wilshire, Cinati; Frank Fisher, St. Louis; Gen. J. P. McBaltimore; the Hon. A. Cobb, Nebraska; P. Jd. Toronto; H. B. Barten, Brooklyn; H. G. Philadelphia; the Hon. John Pratt, Michi-W. R. Maclay, Cincianati; the Hon. H. D. se, Wincan; Col. J. P. Sanford, New York; H. Bicknell, Boston; T. Z. Sellara, Philadel; Albert Morgan, Racine; Charles Sloan, Sa. L. Marchen, Charles Sloan, Sa. Marchen, Charles Sloan, Schotter, Marchen, Mar

SCARLET FEVER.

twelve of diphtheria, and fourteen of scarlatin ted yesterday, and the army of the Health Department is rapidly filling up and preparing for energetic warfare against the dread diseases. The list of sanitary policemen is now full, seven men having been sworn in as special police yes-terday and three on Saturday last. The names

men having been sworn in as special police yesterday and three on Saturday last. The names of the new appointees are A. W. Harder, Isaac Aricl, Arza F. Brown, C. E. Page, Edward Little, Edward McDonald, J. E. Throop, William Meinberg, Henry Forbes, and Alexander Swoeney (Meat Inspector). The men were given their general instructions, and this morning will begin their rounds of inspection, one man for each ward in the city. They were given lists of nuisances discovered in their respective wards, and will look them up. The Commissioner of Health Intends that better attention shall be paid to the sanitary condition of alleys, barns, outhouses, back yards, etc. Yesterday 150 nuisance notices were issued, and it would not be surprising if that number was issued daily for some time to come.

The Health Department has made arrangements with the Relief and Aid Society for a supply of clothing for those poor persons who will be obliged, on account of contagious diseases, to destroy much of the clothing which they have at present. Similar arrangements have been made for fuel and food, and the city furnishing disinfectants, the poor people are apt to be well supplied with everything to make them comfortable, and possibly carry them safely through their troubles. It has been found that the diseases now so prevalent exist chiefly in the fifthy and destitute quarters of the city; in dark, damp basements, whose inhabitants, devoid of almost everything, are well-nigh upon the verge of despair. What is now wanted is food, clothing, fuel, and last, but not least, attention. The Commissioner Schristian Association the request that women might be found to go among the afflicted to nurse and care for them; to go into the houses infected and stay till the disease and all possibilities of its spread have departed. It is not expected that women of families of children will volunteer, but all who can give their time and services will please send their names and addresses to the Health Commissioner. It might be suggested to those who ca

THE ANNUAL MERTING
the Chicago Barre Club was held last eventhe club-rooms of the Tremont House,
Tresident W. A. Angell in the chair.

Ar. Fauntleroy, Captain, read the report of
that office, which showed that the five boats had
been out during the season 140 times, had rowed
643 miles, and carried 173 passengers. The aggregate number of members who pulled during

over the previous season.

P. L. Stevens, Treasurer, made his report, which showed assets of \$1,067.37 and no liabilities. The receipts for the year ending Feb. 1, 1877, were \$819.06, and the expenditures for the same time \$808.32.

A letter was received from B. K. Cowles, of Devil's Lake, Wis., stating that a regatta would take place in June next, and inviting the Club to marticipate. Referred to the Board of Management to answer.

The Club then proceeded to the election officers, with the following result: President—W. A. Angell.
Pres-President—F. I. Smith.
Secretary—William W. Young.
Treasurer—P. L. Stevens.
Captain—T. S. Fauntleroy.
Commander—L. D. Powers.

Leuteaan - Commander - Charles H. Mears. Ensign - W. J. Crow. Board of Managers - J. L. Yale, J. S. Price, E W. Griswold, Calvin Cobb, F. B. Hamilton, to gether with the President, Vice-President, Socre tary, and Treasurer.

The election of midshipmen and a Commit-tee on Admissions was postponed until next meeting, after which the meeting adjourned. INSURANCE.

STATE INSPECTION. A movement is on foot to create an insurance department for this State, such a one as they have in Michigan and a few other States. The surance men in this city look favorably upon the movement, and would like to see it conadditional taxation. It is stated that the fees now paid to the State Auditor and the Actuary would make a handsome salary for the best kind of men. The department in Michigan, which is would make a nanosome salary for the best kind of men. The department in Michigan, which is very efficient, is self-sustaining, and there is no reason why it could not be made so in this State. The State supervision as now exercised in Illinois is of little value to anybody, except to a number of weak companies which are admitted to do business on fraudulent statements. In no State in the country, except in West Virginia, are the insurance laws less rigidly inforced than they are in this, and no city in the country can show up as many weak and wild-cat companies as can Chicago. And just here where people have had such severe lessons, none but the best and most reliable companies should be allowed to do business. There are a number of companies doing business here the capital of which has been greatly impaired during the last few years, and which, if rigidly examined by competent men, would have to "get up and get" out of the State. It is the general opinion that an Insurance Commissioner will be a great improvement over the present Supervisors, and that the Governor would select the best man that can be secured for the position. The State Auditor, the Actuary, and the weak and bogus companies are, so some insurance men say, moving beaven and earth to defeat this movement. It remains to be seen whether they have influence enough to do it.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Commissioners, or a few of them, go to The Treasury is again depleted. "Not a cent left," is the greeting with which those holding

Erick Severson was arrested yesterday for a debt of \$85 at the instance of the Victor Sewing-Machine Company. He scheduled his property, which was found to be exempt from execution,

The Collector for North Chicago sent out his deputies yesterday with instructions to levy at once where parties who had promised to pay up continued to fail. He was much elated at their reports in the afternoon, as they all reported that they had found no cause to make any

The Cameron, Amberg & Co. investigation still drags along. Only one year's bills have been gone through so far. Among the notable and strange looking items so far found is a charge for 50 quires of legal cap at \$1 per quire—\$50. Tracing the item it appears that the requisition called for 50 quires and that 50 was paid for the goods. Explanation is wanted, of

During the stay of the Cook County Legisla During the stay of the Cook County Legislative delegation in this city after the Senatorial election, the "Ring" and their attorney, it is said, lost no time in trying to prejudice them against the bill now pending looking to abolishing the present County Board. How successful they were remains to be seen, but it is not believed that they gathered a great deal of comfort for their pains.

comfort for their pains.

The wall for money at the county boardinghouse at Englewood is again heard. About \$30,000 has already been thrown away on that institution, but the cry is for more, for it appears that the county has failed te make the building inhabitable—that is, it has not been furnished, etc. The Committee on Education of the County Board is to look after the situation. When the furniture has been secured, requisitions for provisions will be next in order.

A county contractor, an old favorite with the crowd, yesterday told a reporter that it had always been his custom to do work for the Commissioners and never make any charge for it. ways been and never make any charge for it.

The only one he had ever worked for who had asked him for his bill was ex-Commissioner Lonergan, who paid him every cent, although he offered to receipt his bill. This contractor no doubt spoke for most contractors, and, to some extent, explained how some have so long remained favorites and have been able to defy all competition in bidding for work for the county.

county.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts was some time ago instructed to report on the proposition to cut down the allowance for dieting prisoners at the jail at the next meeting of the Board. The reason given at the time why the Committee had not before reported was that no meeting had been held. Some other excuse for the delay in the matter must now be coined, for yesterday that Committee announced that it had held a meeting by reporting on a batch of bills, etc. The delay is ominous, and means that the Sheriff has already gotten his thumb on the "Ring."

Commissioner Fitzgerald made a motion in

the "Ring."

Commissioner Fitzgerald made a motion in the County Board yesterday which looks very much as if another favorite contractor was to be investigated—Sexton. No one, it will be remembered, has been able to compete with Sexton in the getting of county contracts, and beside the question of services he has rendered for the pay received, an investigation might show how he crept into and has maintained such great iavor with the "Ring." He has now the contract for masonry and iron-work on the new Court-House, and is erecting, beside, some palaces for Periolat. An investigation can do no harm.

harm...

The Finance Committee of the County Board must certainly be aware of the fact that the great need of the Treasury and of the several county institutions is money. Then why does it continue to neglect its duty? Nearly two months ago the report of the County Clerk was placed in its hands showing that that office had a balance on hand due the county amounting to about \$14,000, but no attention has been paid to it. What does it mean? The same neglect was shown in the matter of ex-Recorder Stewart's accounts. The accounts of the other court clerks were promptly examined, and they paid over weeks ago. Is there any favoritism in the case of Gen. Lieb's office.

**MUCK AND TIE "HING."

work and delicacies. There are undoubtedly other women in the city who would willingly do likewise. To them it can be said that all they can do will be appreciated, at least by the unfortunate ones, and there are many such.

SULPHO-CARBOLATE.

To the Melior of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—It is gratifying to see any indications of agreement on the part of physicians in regard to remedies for this dread malady. Although Dr. Williams belongs to the same school of medicine as Dr. Beebe, and is willing to do all that could reasonably be expected in the way of indorsing his views, it would be too much to expect him to swallow them whole. He does well when, though not recognising Dr. Beebe's remedy as a prophylactic or an anti-septic, he admits that it is beneficial as an anti-xymotic, and so in his bractice the patients get the remedy all the same. Now the allogaths will not, of course, admit even that it is an anti-xymotic, but why may thuy not concede that it is—well, say an anti-phantamagoric, and so administer it as such. The dear children nor their parents don't care a cent what it's called it you'll only tell them how and when to take it.

ERFORT ALL THE CASES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Allow me to suggest that in your next report of the scalled-fever dead and their doctors, you also give the number of scarlet-fever patients treated by said doctors, and thus induce them to report them to the Board of Health. Respectfully,

S. A. McWilliam M. D.

BARGE CLIUB.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE CITY-HALL.

miscellaneous sources.

Justice Pollak yesterday turned over to the

city \$171 which he had collected in cases where H. M. Wilmarth yesterday took out a permit to build a three-story and basement carriage-repository, 80x132 feet, Nos. 390, 392, 394, and 396 Wabash avenue; cost, \$12,000.

The bids for city printing will be opened by the Comptroller this noon. Mr. Farwell is anxious that all the dailies which have not yet made a proposal should bid, as he desires a large field for the selection of a good, fair bid. Much interest is being manifested in the new ealth ordinance, and some of the prominent hysicians fave called upon the Mayor and offer-d their assistance and their experience for the raming of a proper and comprehensive meas-

The city has now sixty men and fifteen teams at work upon the streets in the South Division; ninety men in the West, and thirty men in the North Division. More men will probably be put on soon, and the streets, especially of the South Side business quarter, be put in a passable condition.

ble condition.

The Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee have for about three weeks been making negotiations for the sale of the property known as the Lake Front, though there have been so many difficulties encountered and so many new combilications have sprung up upon every hand that anything like a definite arrangement cannot yet be made. The negotiations are still going and will be all this week, and next Monday a report of progress will be made to the Council who so ordered yesterday. The Mayor regrets that the bill introduced in one of the Houses of Congress failed to pass, and thinks that nothing short of legislative interference will ever secure to the city the rights which be thinks belong to it.

ence whit ever secure to the city the rights which he thinks belong to it.

The mortality statistics show that the total number of deaths last week was 161, a decrease of 9 compared with the preceding week, but an lucrease of 59 over the corresponding week in 1876. The statement of ages is: Under 5 years, 98; from 5 to 10, 12; 10 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 12; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 9; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 7; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1. Of these, 70 were males and 91 females. The death rate per day was: Jan. 28, 29; Jan. 29, 29; Jan. 30, 29; Jan. 31, 24; Feb. 1, 17; Feb. 2, 23; Feb. 3, 9.

The death rate by wards was: First Ward, none; Second, 3; Third, 4; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 15; Sirth, 11; Seventh, 18; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 6; Twelith, 9; Thirteenth, 7; Fourteenth, 23; Fifteenth, 16; Sirteenth, 14; Seventeenth, 6; Eighteenth, 5. Forty-one died of scarlet fever, two of puerperal fever, and one of typhoid fever. Three died of diphtheria.

Comptroller Farwell's order that no pay-rolls

diphtheria.

Comptroller Farwell's order that no pay-rolls or time-rolls shall be made out may be the cause of great inconvenience to the city employes, and it may not protect those employes from any "shaving," but it is a safeguard nevertheless. For instance, A works for the city in the same capacity in which he did last year. Last year his salary was \$100 per month. While he might suppose that his salary this year was to be \$100 per month, he has no assurance that it will be, for the Council has not yet appropriated a cent for it, and besides the Council may reduce the salary of that office 25 per cent. Suppose A had sold his month's salary for \$95. Before it would be paid the Council might make the reduction, and the person who bought A's "time?" would be sut \$20. And it would be a question whether A, or the city which had A's name on the payrolls as credited with \$100, would be liable to the "shaver."

the Home Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Association will take place at the rooms Nos. 30 and 31 Merchants' Building, at 734 p. m. to-

Avenue Baptist Church this evening to the Rev. J. J. Irving, who leaves Chicago for England next week. The regular monthly meeting of the Direcses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will

be held at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan aveme, at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. The American District Telegraph Company

Dr. J. M. Gibson, pastor of the Second Pres-preading in Lower Farwell Hall from 11 to 12 a m. to-day. Subject: "The Relation of Faith to Works."

All persons who would like to co-operate with he Chicago Christian Association in opening a ree West Side reading-room are invited to acet at 221 West Madison street at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The South End Literary and Social Club will

CRIMINAL.

Albert Morris, the young bartender who shot Andrew Rogers in the saloon brawl Sunday morning at No. 1448 Halsted street, gave himself up to the Armory police late last evening. The case will be heard this morning.

Ann Jennings, a North Division servant-girl, was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station last evening upon a charge of adultery preferred by Ellen Higgins, of No. 358 West Polk street. whose husband, it is alleged, has gone astray

and chain.

It is thought by the police that they have at last struck the right persons for the express robbery. Charles Flynn, leader of a Stewart avenue gang, was yesterday before Justice Scully, and was held in \$1,000 ball to the 15th inst., in order to give the police a chance

order to give the police a chance to capture his companions.

Edward Logan, one of a gang of three sneak-thieves who tried to get away with a pair of shoes from No. 610 West Madison street, found, to his sorrow, that Officer J. H. Kenny was watching him. The other two made good their escape by harassing the officer while effecting the arrest.

the arrest.

The City Marshal of Michigan City, Ind., was in town yesterday and succeeded in arresting, through the instirumentality of Detective Heinzman, a well-knr.wn Michigan crook passing under the alias of Joseph Simmons. The fellow is but a short time out of the Michigan Penitentiary, after serving two years for horsestealing. Since that time he has set fire to several houses in Michigan City with the intent of securing plunder, and in one case, at least, it is thought that the proof against him is overwhelming.

Justice Sur merfield yesterday held the following: Ed Ryan, Mary Smith, Magrie Oaks, John O'Brien, James Burke, John Cunningham, James Kel'sey, vagrants, thirty days to the House of Correction; seven "Biler" avenue pimps, \$20 fine or ninety days each in the House of Correction; Thomas Allen, tarceny of Prosecuting-Attorney Boyden's coat, \$500 to the 6th: Chas. F.emp and John Barns, pickpockets, \$300 each to the Criminal Court; George Toney and Gas (Jarke, larceny of a coat from George Berostein, corner of Twenty-fifth and State streets, \$500 each to the Criminal Court; Pete McJuire, alias Edward Mack, and six immates of a gambling-den at No. 171 Twenty-second staget, \$500 each until 5 p. m. to-day.

Estimates for the Current Year.

ion Less than Those for 1876.

City Has No Money on Hand. Collector Von Hollen's Defalca-

Relative to the Public Health.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Aldrich in the chair, and a quorum present. The first matter presented was the annuasked for by each of the heads of departm with the Comptroller's revision in each case:

PUBLIC LIBRARY. Total....Comptroller's estimat Salaries—Superintendent, \$3, 145; 4 Cap-tains at \$1, 615; 20 Sergeants at \$1, 232; 565 patrolmen at \$850, and miscellane-ous

Saiaries. Repairs, apparatus. Fuel. supplies. ... deal estate, buildings, apparatus, etc... Total.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of Managers of the Home for the Friendless will take place at The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens'

will furnish boys to secure tickets for Beecher to-morrow morning to those who do not wish to stand in line and wait. The sale begins at 8 o'clock.

Cazeneuve, the greafest living prestidigitateur, is now giving his farewell performances at the New Chicago. Engagements previously made compet him to leave in the midst of an unprecedented success.

ing at their hall, at No. 789 Cottage Grove ave-bue. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and reading, will form a part of the programme of the evening.

the evening.

The revival meetings still continue at the Northwest Mission Chapel, corner of Milwaukee and Western avenues. Preaching this evening by the Rev. John Doran, Wednesday by C. St. Clair, Thursday by the Rev. John Doran, and Friday by John Elmer and others.

The Rev. W. J. Erdman, pastor of Chicago Avenue Church, corner of LaSalie street, will give the first of a series of Bible talks in the lecture-room to-night at 7:30. Subject: "How the English Bible Came into Our Hands in Its Present Form." All interested in Bible study are invited.

William pradford tried to pass a counterfeit note upon Nellie Holkins, but Nellie rebelled, and in the squabble an officer pounced down upon William and trotted him off to the police

Capt. Ellis last evening ran across a fellow carrying a large Webster's Dictionary under his arm, and apon taking him to the station found that the book was marked "Polk Street Primany School," whereupon he locked up the chap, who gave the name of Joseph Morgan.

Mrs. Ella Maguire, of No. 268 West Randolph street, complains of the loss of a \$300 gold watch and a \$100 chain by sneak-thieves, who entered her residence while she was absent Saturday afternoon. James Bell, rooming in the Reaper Block, also complains of the loss of a \$150 watch and chain.

Comptroller Farwell Presents His

They Aggregate About One Mill-

tion Announced at

\$133,938. Passage of an Important Ordinance

\$564,398 550,000 Salaries—Commissioner at \$3,000, Assistant at \$1,200, Secretary at \$1,000, Registrar at \$1,500; 20 policemen at \$780, 30,000

PUBLIC WORKS. \$187,800 Cleaning and repairing streets...... Enforcement building ordinances, etc.. City's portion street improvements....

Water service pipes. Repairing lamp-posts....
Drinking-fountains....
Chicago harbor
Fullerton avenue conduit ridges..... ridge and viaduct recpairs A farewell sociable will be given at Western nee City-Hall ..

Parks... Trees in parks... Salaries... Total.

The Mayor, as head of the Public-Works De-partment, notes that the Aldermen of the various wards have asked for \$205,865 worth of sewers, which the Public-Works Department does not recommend. commend.
BUILDING INSTECTION.
Superintendant at \$1,000, Secr. \$14,000
tary at \$1,000, ter Inspector at \$1,000, \$14,000
tary at \$1,000, ter Inspector at \$1,000, \$000
\$1,000 and \$1,000 and

\$844, 220 76,950 400,000 In handing in his budget the Comptroller

prefaces it with the following remarks:

prefaces it with the following remarks:

In accordance with the requirements of the city charter I submit herewith a statement of the estimates of moneys needed to defray the expenses of the City Government during the current fiscal year, also a statement showing the aggregate income of the preceding fiscal year from all sources, the amount of liabilities outstanding upon which interest is to be paid, and the bonds and debts payable during the year.

Under existing laws the city is compelled to enter upon the expenses of an entire year with absolutely no capital, and with scarcely a possibility of collecting any of the taxes applicable thereto until the latter half—if then—of the last month of the fiscal year. Indeed, in 1876 not a single payment was made into the City Treasury of the taxes of that year prior to the close thereof. Still the city is expected to pay its employes, and for the necessary supplies for the various departments monthly; hence the positive necessity of resorting to temporary loans in anticipation of the collection of the revenues.

Our experience for the past few years has shown

rary loans in anticipation of the collection of the revenues.

Our experience for the past few years has shown that the time used in the collection of the taxes for the previous year extended over a period of nearly twelve months subsequent to the issuance of the tax-warrant in December, and that even then (nearly two years from the commencement of the expenses) there remained from 20 to 40 per cent of the tax uncollected, while the practice had prevailed prior to 1876 of spending nearly if not quite the entire amount appropriated, regardless of the fact of its non-collection. It requires no argument to prove that this practice would inevitably result in a deficiency in the different accounts, especially as there must always be an eventual loss of some portion of the taxes, particularly upon personal property. The remedy lies in amendments to our revenue laws providing for an earlier commencement of the assessment and collection of the taxes, simplifying the collection machinery, dispensing with the lengthy advertisements and numerous copyings, and the letting of no contracts and the commencement of no improvements until the money is at least in part collected and in the Treasury.

Included in the estimates for this year is a large

numerous copyings, and the letting of no contracts and the commencement of no improvements until the money is at least in part collected and in the Treasury.

Included in the estimates for this year is a large item for the completion of the Fullerton are not conduit (for cleaning the north branch of the Chicago River), caused by the failure of the Council of last year to rake an appropriation save the unexpended balance (though then and yet uncollected) of a former appropriation. The work having been contracted for in 1875, and the contractors being still prosecuting the same—relying upon the good faith of the city to fulfill its part of the contract—it would seem but just that a sufficient sum should be appropriated to complete the improvement. There is also a considerable item for raising buildings at Milwaukee avenue visiduct, caused by a palpabity insufficient appropriation last year. Were it not for these two deficiency items the total for the estimates for 1877 would be less by \$2,000,000 than those of 1875, and even including these items they are now less by shout \$1,000.

Onto than for 1876.

The item for lighting the streets is largely reduced from the amount appropriated last year, and is based upon the supposition that the time-table now in use will be continued, as well as the three-foot burners, and also that a concession from the contract-price will be obtained from the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company continued beyond May, 1877.

THE NECESSITY FOR RIGHD ECONOMY in our expenditures is, I trust, duly appreciated by your honorable body, to the end that our citizens may feel that their municipal burdens are made as light as possible. A city covering so extensive an area as ours necessarily calls for large outlays in clearing, repairing, and improving and lighting streets, as well as for a numerous police-force and strong fire department, together with sufficient school accommodations for its widely-scattered inhabitants. The demands being made for new severs and school-houses will bring before you

OTHER ESTIMATES. The remaining portion of the estimates is made up of the following list of items presented

THE COUNCIL

Special assessments.

Bridewell—unexpended balan
Salaries not chargeable to dep
School Sinking-Fund.

Sewerage Tax-Fund.

Department Public Works.

DEBIT AND CREDIT The Comptroller also submitted the following tatement of the city's income, liabi lebt for the last year:

debt for the last year:
Total appropriation for 1876....
From bilis receivable
From Department of Public Works.
From Seworage Fund.
From Water Fund, permits.
From Water Fund, rents.
From Building Inspection Departms
School Fund, interest.
School Fund, rents.
School Fund, State dividend.
From fines.
From insurance premium tax.
Licenses.

Total\$ 251,310 367,190 311,160 CITY DEST MATURING DUR Water-loan bonds due July 1..... City certificates due and past due... 877. \$ 272,000 1,111,890 2,045,893 268,543 1,619,990

Eastern bank. Referred to Finance Committ

City-Collector Heafford presented the annual report of his office. It was divided into three parts, from George Von Hollen's last report to May 18, the time of his leaving the town; from the latter date to Nov. 6; from Nov. 6 to Dec.

the latter date to Nov. 6; from Nov. 6 to Dec. 31, 1876. The amount of warrants in Von Holien's hands Jan. 1, 1876, amounted to \$1,922, 163.11; amount collected and reported, \$235, 315.07; amount uncollected, \$1,455,396.99; returned delinquent, \$62,258.11; errors or abatement, \$14,579.84; collected but not reported, \$133,938.30; annulled, \$750.

The personal property collected from May 13 to Nov. 6, 1876, amounted to \$914.80; licenses collected in same period, \$172,386.37. From Nov. 6 to Dec. 91 the amount collected on personal property for 1871 was \$10.50; rebated, \$38.50; uncollected, \$170,490; collected for 1873, \$155.70; uncollected, \$179,410.57; collected for 1874, \$755.50; uncollected, \$187,682.10; uncollected on general real estate, \$1,707.48; collected on special assessment, 1876, \$35,630.06; annulled, \$17,467.48; uncollected, \$1,539,335.68; collected on bankrupt costs, \$3; on licenses, \$3,855.80.

VON HOLLEN'S STEAL. Interest. 3.00
On personal-property tax of 1873. 3.739.89
On real-estate tax of 1874. 13, 243.84
On personal-property tax of 1874. 112, 246.90

The official bond of Oscar C. DeWolfe, the new Health Commissioner, was approved.
Ald. Throop effered the following, explaining the necessity for its immediate adoption:

new Henith Commissioner, was approved.

Ald. Throop offered the following, explaining the necessity for its immediate adoption:

Be it ordained, etc. Szc. I. That the salary of the Commissioner of Health shall be \$3.000 per year instead of \$1,500, as provided by ordinance passed July 19, 1876.

Szc. 2. The Commissioner of Health shall, in case of pestilence or epidemic disease, or in case there is danger of impending pestilence or epidemic disease, or in case there is danger of impending pestilence or epidemic disease, or in case the sanitary condition of the city should be of such a character as to warrant it, take and adopt such measures as he may from time the shall have power to cause any house or any premises to be cleaned, disinfected, or closed to visitors, and prevent persons from resorting thereto while any person is laboring under any pestilential or infectious disease; he may by an order in writing direct any nuisance to be abated, or unwhole-some matter or substance, dirt or flit to be removed from any house or premises, and may prescribe the time and mode of doing so, and to take any other measures he may deem necessary and proper to prevent the spread of any infectious, pestilential, or epidemic disease, and any person who shall neflect or refuse to obey the order, directions, and instructions of said Commissioner of Health shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 3. Said Commissioner of Health shall cause a notice, printed or written, in large letters to be placed upon or near any bouse in which any person may be affected or sick with small-pox, scarlet fever, or any infectious, pestilential, or epidemic disease whatever, the words "Small-Pox," or "Scarlet Fever Hore." or whatever mane the disease may be, and if any person shall deface, mutilate, alter, destroy, or lear down such notice without the permission of the Commissioner of Health, such person aball be liabel for such offense to pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50. The occupant of any house upon w

ground that this was not the proper time to say anything about salaries.

Ald. Throop accepted this amendment.

Ald. Pearsons asked if the matters brought forward in the ordinance were not already provided for in the existing ordinances.

Ald. Throop said most everything was provided for, with the exception that cards were only required to be put up in cases of smallpox.

The amendment was made, and the ordinance passed.

The amendment was made, and the ordinance passed.

OAS-WORKS.

Ald. Rawleigh offered an ordinance concerning the crection of gas-works in the city. It provided that any company might erect works and lay mains if they compiled with the regulations of the Board of Public Works, illed a bond of \$300,000, and did not charge more than \$3 per 1,000 cubic feet. Referred to Committee on Gas-Lights.

Ald. Lawler presented the petitions of a number of citizens asking for the use of the Council Chamber next Sunday afternoon. There were objections, and the petition was withdrawn.

SEWERAGE.

Ald. Lengacher offered an order directing the Board of Public Works to build a sewer on Astor street between Division and Schiller streets.

An order directing the Department of Public Works to construct a sewer in the Thirteenth Ward was referred to the Department of Public Works to construct a sewer in the Thirteenth Ward was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An invitation to visit the North Side Water-

nance.

An invitation to visit the North Side Water-Works to witness the working of a smoke-burner was accepted.

Aid. Lodding offered a resolution ordering the Board of Public Works to prepare and submit an estimate of the probable cost of a sewer on Wood street from Eighteenth street to the river. Passad.

on Wood street from Eighteenth street to the river. Passed.

Ald. Ryan presented a petition from citizens on Wood street asking for a sewer on Augusta street from Ashland avenue to Wood street. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Ryan also presented a petition from William Laracy asking payment of the balance due him as City Scavenger. Referred to the Finance Committee.

West-SIDE ENGINES.

Ald. Beidler offered a resolution requesting the Mayor not to accept the engines at the West-Side Pumping-Works until all the agreements and requirements in the contract are fully complied with. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

on Fire and Water.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

Ald. Culierton presented the following:
OHDERED, That the Mayor and Comptroller and
the Committee on Finance be, and are hereby, directed to report to this Council, at its next regular
meeting, under what arrangements, if any, the
land known as the Lake-Front can be disposed of.

Alt. Pearsons offer the tollowing, which was referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division investigate and report to this Council as to the expediency of causing to be set aside all the proceedings for widening State street from Jackson to Harrison streets.

A petition urging the necessity of passing an ordinance for opening North Franklin street was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

Bills of J. D. Bennett, amounting to \$35, for

reporting city cases, were referred to the Judi-ciary Committee.

On motion of All transferred to the Judiciary Committee.
On motion of Ald. White, the vote by which the majority report of the West Side Committee on Streets and Alleys relating to the paving of Halsted street, was reconsidered and the matter recommitted.

An order directing the Board of Public Works to include in their estimates a sufficient amount for a sewer on Larrabee street, from Centre street to Lincoln avenue, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

for a sewer on Larrabce street, from Centre street to Lincoln avenue, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ordinance relating to the erection of public halls, etc., the substance of which has already been published, was passed.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider and make the ordinance a special order for the next meeting. There were several provisions therein which could not be lived up to, and it gave the Building Inspector power to close every place of amusement in the city if he desired.

Ald. Stewart also favored a reconsideration. This was a matter of too much importance to pass hastily, and was interfering with the rights of certain persons without sufficient investigation.

of certain persons without sumicient invessigation.

Ald. Kirk thought the ordinance a good one, and would simply put the theatres in the shape that would make them safe for the public. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

In answer to Ald. Cullerton, Ald. Kirk said he would like the ordinance to go into immediate effect as regarded every theatre.

The motion to table was lost.

After reading the ordinance, Ald. Pearsons was of opinion that it would be impossible for several of the theatres to comply with it.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the ordinance was then referred to the Special Committee having kindred subjects in charge.

The report of the Committee on Buildings' in regard to the erection of the City-Hail by the sounty, which was published last week, then came up.

county, which was published last week, then came up.

Ald Sweeney moved to place on file.

Ald. Pearsons remarked that it was disgusting to see such a report made. The county had no money to build the City-Hall.

The motion prevailed.

The Committee on Licenses reported adversely on the petition of Mr. Vanderburgh praying for the refunding of the money he paid for his variety-show license. After some discussion the report was concurred in.

On motion of Ald. Lodding, the Council then adjourned.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS. night at No. 513 State street. Mr. H. W. Jack son presided and Mr. Phillips performed clerical

night at No. 513 State street. Mr. H. W. Jackson presided and Mr. Phillips performed clerical duty. The attendance was large.

Mr. W. R. Page, of the Special Committee, reported a revised constitution and by-laws, which, after some alight amendments, were adopted.

Mr. Page, of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect for the late President, presented the following:

At no period during the existence of the Second Ward Club have questions of such vital importance invoked its consideration as daring the year ending Dec. 31, 1876. Political corruption had permeated every department of Government, national, State, and municipal. Offices of profit and trust had been selzed upon by wicked and ambitious men, who wielded their power for personal gain at the sacrifice of the public good. In order to overthrow these political adventurers and to promote purity in the administration of Government, the Second Ward and other Republican Clubs of our city and State were established. That this great reform has in a measure been accomplished largely by the sid of ours and similar organizations we think no reputable citizen can deny. No large body or organization has ever been successful without the control and influence of some one guiding mind. We must all acknowledge that the success of our Club during the past year is due to the interest and enthusiasm of our late President, who has guided and directed its work with the conrare and spirit of an upright citizen and a faithful officer; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Second Ward Republican Club tender their heartfelt thanks to the outgoing President, Dr. D. S. Smith, for the ability, honesty, and impartiality displayed by him as presiding officer, and for his fidelity in the performance of the arduous duties that devolved upon him.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding

upon him.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the strong protest of "Horse" Eddy, who, while entertaining the greatest respect for the late President, objected to the sweeping character of the preamble.

The list of officers of the Club was then com-

pleted, as follows:

President—H. W. Jackson.

Vice Presidents—D. S. Smith, Dr. Bevan, Henry
Bonn, L. L. Stacker, W. R. Paget.

Secretary—W. C. Phillips.

Treasurer—W. C. Sinsten.

Ezecutine Committee—J. B. Chaffer, M. A. Farwell, W. R. Page, J. Q. Grant, F. C. Vierling, R. M. Hancock, W. H. Eddy, A. C. Glesson, A. E.

Ebert, F. W. Baich, D. Coy, Jr., H. Q. Jackson,

W. H. Turner, Charles Thomas, B. T. Wakeman.

Finance Committee—M. A. Farwell, O. H. Horton, B. Wilson, W. S. Babcock, L. B. Eddy.

Mai. Wakeman offered the following: pleted, as follows:

ton, B. Wilson, W. S. Babcock, L. B. Eddy.
Maj. Wakeman offered the following:
WHEREAS. There exists a certain body of men
known as the Board of Commissioners of Cook
County, who have the control of large amounts of
the public money, and upon whose action connected therewith the welfare of the taxpayers of the
City of Chicago and the County of Cook largely depends; and.

pends; and,
WHEREAS. They were elected as representatives
of the people to guard and protect their interests, wishers. They were elected as representatives of the people to gnard and protect their interests, and to promote the highest and best good; and. Winners, A majority of them have fingrantly and persistently misrepresented their constituents, have squandered and dishonestly appropriated the public funds, and have corruptly banded together for purposes of public plunder; therefore. Resolved, That we, members of the Second Ward Republican Club of the City of Chicago, are heartily in sympathy and fully indorse any plan by which this Board may be legislated out of existence, and the county and city thus relieved from the grasp of a Ring, the oppression of which is only exceeded by the corruption of its members. Resolved, That County Treasurer Huck and Commissioners Ayars and Fitzgeraid are entitled to the respect of all good clitzens, irrespective of party, for the course they have parsued in preventing, as far as they could, the consummation of the Board's dishonest and fraudulent schemes to get the public money.

Mr. Gleason thought the names given in the resolutions should be stricken out. It was unwise to select one or two individuals for praise like this. Mr. Holden, when he first went into the Board, was a great reformer, but now he is one of the chief engineers of the Ring. They did not know but what Mr. Fitzgerald and his supporters might follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Mitchell (colored) expressed chronic distrust of prominent reformers. He would not be surprised if the Commissioners eulogized in the resolution were actuated by purely selfish considerations. By and by they would visit the homes of the colored men and kiss the children in the hope of having the support of their parents in their candidacy for higher offices than they now held.

On motion the last resolution was stricken out and the other passed.

Dr. Smith entered an earnest protest at this action of the Club, stating that he disagreed with the general tenor of the resignation of Gen. Martin Beem as President of the Club was accepted. Capt. Jaco

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Feb. 5.—Spirits turpentine was quiet at 42 cents.

Just around the corner from the Grand Central depot, where the trains from North, East, and Westarrive and land their living freight, stands the Windsor, in Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-aeventh streets, New York, without doubt the peer of any hotel in the world in its every appointment. The house is west architectural. appointment. The house is most architecturally constructed of bricks, with brown stone trimmings, with its dwarf towers at each angle, and its central rectangular dome, which harmonizes with the building and serves to ventilate as well.

NATIVE PEARL VERSUS PORCELAIN.

Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature's
Let those who so believe, use the Sozodont, which
if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for faist
teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy. A RICH PERFUME.

Dr. Price's Floral Riches is the finest tollet or Cologne water ever made—a rich perfume.

DEATHS. MASTERSON—On the 5th inst., Bernard, youngest son of B. Misterson.
Funeral from late rusidence, No. 319 West
Twelfth street, at 10 o'clock this morning, by carriages to Calvary.

BARNARD—Feb. 5, at residence, No. 1020 Indians avenue, Mrs. Mary Barnard, aged 50 years.
Funeral from late residence at 10 a. m. to-day, thence by carriages to Graceland.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union -expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25, 40, 700 per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confee

Fifth-av. and Fiftieth-st. OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

NEW YORK. tes walk of the GALE, FULLER & CO., P.

EUPEON.

Wholesaie Agents.

Having used Eupeon with marked benefit in own case, as well as others, for Rheamatian a Neurolkia, I cheerfully recommend it to all manerers as a cheap, quick, and reliable care.

H. C. WILCOX.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. PEREMPTORY SALE

Entire Stock of a Hardware 1 SHELF HARDWARE, TINWARE, large variety, COOKING STOVES, &c., & TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, a Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALI THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AT Dwelling 843 Wabash-at Tuesday Morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock Tuesta) avising the Handsome Parior Set, M. Top Table, Oak Dis-room Set, B. W. Chamber Sets, Hair Mattress, easi, Tree-Ply, and Ingrain Carnets, Sticken Fra-sals, Tree-Ply, and Ingrain Carnets, Sticken Fra-ture, Crockery, Glassware, Refrigerator, test with the usual outsit for housekeeping.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Antioness CARPETINGS.

Firsts and Seconds White Grants. O. O. AND YELLOW WARE, Assorted Glass, Chimneys, Table Cut Groceries, Wines and Liquors, 8,000 lbs White Lead, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7. at 9:30 o'clock our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions

Dry Goods, Woo'ens, and Clothi REGULAR TRADE SALE RSDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clos our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-sv, our Auction Rooms, It's and 120 wassers, DESIRABLE LIVES OF Prints, Lawns, Merinos, Alpacas, Glughams, Dress Goods, Shawls, Ellihery Goods, Silk and Velve Hibbons, Ladies' and Gerke' Underwear, Suspenders, Lafants' Wear, Ladies' Wrappers, Braids, BlatTowels, Corsets, Straw Goods, Boots and Shoe

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND EMBROIDER WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auel By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. "GARDNER HOUSE GRAND

SALE Tuesday Morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock We will make a CLOSING SALE of all goods not called for or passed in sale.

Farties who have bought are notified that all goods not called for before Monday evening will be sold at this sale.

CLEARING

A FEW SPLENDID CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITS, Large Mantel Mirrors, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Carpets, Etc.,

including some of the finest goods in the ELISON, POMEROY & OO. By HIRAM BRUSH. PEREMPTORY SALE. Without reserve, of over 300 PAINTINGS

THE HASELTINE COLLECTION, Being a portion of those lately shown at the Exp-sition Building, continued To-Day at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Grand chance for buyers, as the Paintings was 108 MADISON-ST.,

Examine the collection morning and afternoon

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

desirable Spring Goods, in addition to some heavy goods that we must GEO. P. GORE & CO.. 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Of Wednesday, Feb. 7,

Will contain several lines of very

RADDIN & CLAPP. AUCTION AND COMMISSION BOOTS & SHOES, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., Will offer a large line of Seasonable Goods, with-out reserve, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co., First-Class Stock Boots and Shoes SDAY MORNING, Peb. 6, at 9:30 o'clock-searve in sample lots whatever. JAR F. NexAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 9:50, Large Sale of: Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Clothing. NOTICE. TAX NOTICE.

VOLUME XXX

Offensive Discharges Head, and all Chre eases Successfully

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this deportment correct and
'VALENTINE dimentals from the highest a surces of this city on applical and examination free. Tem Hoems, 90 Madison-st. and day and night.

Our Spring Spring Fashions

Wabash-av. & Mo COAL. KELLEY,

UNTIL MARC

Have, UNDER COVER, all sines of LACKAWA COA

Which they can deliver clean and os. Tholessie and retail, at lower to Briar Hill. in Office: 97 WAS NOTICE. LADI

MRS. THOM 210 WABASI The Latest Style HAIR DRES CALL AND SE PROPOSAL

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PINANCIA 7 PER C and 9 per cent loans on approved FRANCIS B. PE. FIRST MORTGA

Hade on choice business and res 7 and 8 per cent. Frame impri F. De Dear HATS AND I HATS-I BLUE GLA

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ots or retail, to close out the A. M. SE TO REN 40,000 SUPERFI the reen FOR REST in Brid